Department of State

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.…………WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1850.…………NO. 33.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor…A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,……$2 50

When payment is delayed over three months,……3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

☞ Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

JOHN L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Brunswick.

☞ Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

CAPT. E. BENSON

IS now ready to attend to the selling of all kinds of Country Produce on commission. Prompt attention will be given to all who will favor him with their custom.
March 15, 1850. 27-6m

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GROCERS and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, third door below Market, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE, [25] GASTON MEARES.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Wilmington, N. C.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, keeps constantly on hand large assortments of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, silk and linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., at prices far below the usual rates.

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

G. & W. A. GWYER,

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture in all its varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, W. A. GWYER.

W. H. GAUTIER,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞ Office in Nutt's building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [April 5—30-3m

T. F. ROBESON,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-2m] Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[29-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, at March Term of New Hanover County Court, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has entered upon the duties of said office, and hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Strict and prompt attention will be paid to all business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on North Water Street, up stairs, a few doors from Rock Spring. B. F. KEITH.
Wilmington, N. C., March 22, 1850 28-3m*

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
8 Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal CASH advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.

☞ Office on Front Street, near Market. 37

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON,	JOHN DAWSON,	OWEN FENNELL,
E. P. HALL,	O. G. PARSLEY,	A. L. PRICE,
GILBERT POTTER,	Dr. T. H. WRIGHT,	Wilmington, N. C.
14v6		

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.
Nov. 16—[10-tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber is now out of business, and offers his services to the public as a General Collector of Notes and Accounts. He will also take account of Lumber, Shingles, Staves, or anything that will ensure an honest living.
April 5, 1850—30-tf] JAMES BURCH.

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *workman-like manner*.
May 17, 1849. 36-1y] S. R. ROBBINS.

Fashionable Tailoring.

H. S. KELLY, Having disconnected himself from V. R. PEIRSON, would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the store on Front Street, 5 doors from Market Street, immediately opposite Dr. Bellamy's office, where he is prepared to carry on the **Tailoring Business**, in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest Fassions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness of fit not to be surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers and the public.
Oct. 5, 1849. 4-12m

TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC.

DAVID F. McKINNE & CO., (S. R. POTTER and E. D. HALL,) have entered into a special Co-partnership, for the purpose of Butchering, and for no *other purpose* whatever. They take this opportunity to inform farmers generally, that they will pay cash for GOOD BEEF, and *none other*; they are fully supplied at present, and would advise those who wish to sell to them to communicate by letter before they drive their Stock to market. They would further inform the citizens that they have recently bought Mr. PETTEWAY out, under a positive assurance that we should have his custom and patronage.
December 21, 1849 DAVID F. McKINNE & CO. 15-tf

HUNGARIAN Caps—One of the novelties of the age. For sale by
March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

General Notices.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS may certify, that for a number of years, my wife was sorely afflicted with a complication of diseases, such as Liver complaint and dropsy in the chest, &c., attendant mostly on females; and after having tried various popular medicines of the day, and applied to several physicians of the old school, without, however, receiving from them any permanent relief; I was finally induced to apply to Dr. SCHONWALD, by whom, I am happy to say, through the blessings of God, and the aid of Botanic medicines, she has been restored to *perfect health*.

In giving publicity to the above, I am prompted by no other motives than for the benefit of others, should there be any similarly situated as she formally was. Having implicit confidence in Dr. SCHONWALD's professional skill and medicines, I cheerfully recommend him to the notice of the afflicted. JOS. L. KEEN.
Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1850. 31-tf

FOUR NEGROES AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 4th day of May next, I shall expose to public sale, at my residence, in Holly Shelter district, New Hanover county, for division, FOUR LIKELY NEGROES, the property of the heirs of Henry Williams, sen., deceased. Terms at sale.
DAVID WILLIAMS, Guardian.
April 12th, 1850. 31-3t

CLARENDON HORSE GUARDS!

IT will be expressly understood by the members of the Troop, that the last Saturday of every month is the regular parade day, unless otherwise ordered.
By order of the Captain:
April 5, 1850. E. D. HALL, O. S.

WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay CASH for all kinds of Paper Manufacturer's stock, viz:
Old Canvas; White and colored Rags;
" Bagging; Grass and Tarred Rope.
L. N. BARLOW.
Wilmington, N. C., March 29, 1850 29-tf

A CARD.

TO the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity—I would most respectfully call your attention to my **Spring and Summer Goods**, now opening, comprising all the styles of Millinery Goods, which will be disposed of at prices as low as at any other establishment in town.

With my grateful thanks for favors heretofore received, I most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
March 29, 1850 31-1y] MRS. V. R. PEIRSON.

ORDERS NO. 20.

Headquarters 30th Regiment No. Ca. Militia,
WILMINGTON, March 8th, 1850.

To the Captains of the 30th Reg't N. C. Militia:

YOU are hereby ordered to assemble your respective Companies at their usual place of parade, on the first Saturday in May next, and proceed to vote for Major, vice D. WILLIAMS, resigned.

The Officer highest in command will superintend the election, and certify the result to me.
R. G. RANKIN, Col. Com'g.
A. A. HARTSFIELD, Adjutant.

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,

WATCH and Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., opposite the Chronicle Office, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

A. G. B. having just returned from the North, with a new stock of Elegant Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, respectfully invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, and country generally, to examine our stock before making a purchase elsewhere, as we flatter ourselves that we can sell goods at as low prices as any other establishment South. This stock is the third one we have received within the last five months, which is a proof that a quick sale and small profit is the best and only way to secure the good will and patronage of the citizens generally.

N. B.—Every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, personally repaired, and in a workman-like manner, not to be surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted for one year.
February 15, 1850 6

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THIS DAY entered into Co-Partnership, THOMAS C. CRAFT and EDMUND H. GRANT, under the firm of
CRAFT & GRANT,
who expect to keep constantly on hand, a complete supply of **Family Groceries.**

They occupy a store in Bettencourt's buildings, two doors below the corner.

Every attention will be given to business, and they hope to give satifaction to customers.
Wilmington, N. C., February 4th, 1850. 22-tf
THOS. C. CRAFT. EDMUND H. GRANT.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to J. KYLE, in the shape of notes, accounts, &c., will please call at his Store and settle forthwith, or he will be under the necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer.

N. B.—The Store occupied by him is for rent for the balance of the year. For terms, &c., apply at the Store of CARROLL & FENNELL. [Feb'y 1, 1850.

Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY on the 6th of April, from the subscriber, residing on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, about 14 miles from Wilmington, a negro man named OWEN, belonging to the estate of JESSE CROOM, dec'd. OWEN is about 23 or 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high; a light mulatto; had on when he went away a pair of blue broadcloth pants and a black alpacca coat. He is believed to be lurking about Wilmington, or on the Sound, in New Hanover county. Masters of vessels are cautioned against harboring or concealing him on board their vessels, as the utmost rigor of the law will be enforced.

The above reward will be paid for his return to the subscriber, or his confinement in any Jail within the State.
April 19, 1850.—[32-3t] ED. D. WALKER, Jr.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR AARON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and county aforesaid, by OWEN D. HOLMES, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named AARON, about 27 or 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high; weighing about 160 lbs.; knock-kneed, with a greater bend in the right than the left leg; large mouth, and shows a great deal of his gums when laughing—hath absented himself from his said master's service, and is lurking about in this county committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said slave AARON doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of April, 1850.
W. N. PEDEN, J. P. [Seal.]
JNO. A. TAYLOR, J. P. [Seal.]

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the delivery of the said Aaron to the subscriber, or to Anderson & Latimer, his Agents in Wilmington, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, or a reward of One Hundred dollars for his head.

Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.
OWEN D. HOLMES.
April 5th, 1850 30-tf

$125 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tossnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 2d of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of MOSES HAGENS, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.
GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 4-tf

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

General Notices.

MESSRS. BERNARD RATJEN and JOSEPH A. SINTAS are authorised to act as my Attorneys during my absence from the State. JOHN G. BAUMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., April 19, 1850 32-3t*

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock, on Monday the 29th inst., for the building of a Female Seminary in Clinton, Sampson county, to be built after the following plan and dimensions, viz: The main building to be 40 by 36 feet, with a wing on each side 20 by 36 feet; the lower story to be 13 feet high in the clear; the upper story 10 feet in the clear; the wings to be same height as the main building; to be one room in the building 40 by 36 feet on lower story, fitted up with seats and desks, for the use of Scholars, after the manner as drawn on the plan; with Teacher's Platforms, Blackboards, &c. To be a passage leading from the front of main building 12 by 16 feet, with stairway leading to second story; two rooms also on lower story of main building, 14 by 16 feet; two rooms on lower story of each wing, two of 20 by 20 feet, and two of 20 by 16 feet; to be 22 windows and 10 doors in lower story. There will be six rooms in the upper story of the main building; also, a passage of six feet in width, leading from front to rear; also, two rooms in the upper story of each wing; 28 windows and 10 doors in upper story; to be a passage running at right angles from main building on the upper story, so as to connect with the rooms in the wings; said passage to be feet wide; the building to be constructed of wood, to be well framed; studding to be 16 inches from center to center; to be weatherboarded with good hard pine quartered boards ⅞ inch thick, and shew 6 inches; said building to be covered with good cypress shingles; the main building to have a pediment front with 4 large heavy antes, to be surmounted with an entablature, to run around the whole building—the ends of the wings shewing pediment ends, with antes at all the angles of the building; the antes and entablatures to correspond with the drawing of the plan; the floors to be of good quartered boards, 6 inches wide, 1¼ inch thick, tongued and grooved, and blind nailed; all the joists to be 20 inches apart, and furred with 1¼ inch strips 2 inches wide, and 16 inches from center to center; the window and door frames to be of the size and finish as shewn in the plan. The school room of main building to be ceiled up as high as the window sills. The doors and windows to be neatly cased, and to have wash-boards in all the rooms throughout the building. To be rolling blinds to all the windows; the entire building to have three good coats of paint inside and out; the inside of the entire building to have two good coats of plastering.—There will be six chimneys located as the plan will indicate, with a fire place in every room of the building; the building to be set on a substantial brick wall or pillars, three feet high from the ground. All the materials for the completion of said building to be furnished by the contractor, and approved by the commissioners; the contractor to give bond and approved security for the faithful performance of said contract, according to the drawn plan and specifications. The building to be completed by the first day of May, 1851.

Separate proposals will also be received for the erection of said building, the materials to be furnished by the commissioners.

The plan and specifications may be seen at any time at the store of Messrs. L. C. HUBBARD & Co.

THOS. BUNTING,
J. R. BEAMAN,
ISAAC BOYKIN,
FRANCIS PUGH,
ALFRED JOHNSON, } *Commissioners.*

Clinton, April 1st, 1850. 30-4t

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.—The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM's old stand, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military Fair Stitch*; also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters*, and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.
JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1849. 41-1y

WILMINGTON CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

WE have on hand superior Tallow Candles, manufactured in this place, by H. C. C. ROADES, which we will sell at or less than Northern prices, and would invite those purchasing Candles to call and examine ours. We are certain they will give satisfaction. All we want is a trial, which will prove them equal, if not better, than any from the North.—For sale, wholesale or retail, by
J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Agents for the Manufacturers.

N. B.—Highest cash prices paid for good Tallow.
April 5, 1850 30-tf

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOW Open. A great variety of Children's Spring and Summer Hats, to which the attention of those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited.
March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

MONEY Wanted. I once more notify persons indebted to me, that I cannot, and will not grant longer indulgence; and that if payment is not immediately made, I will place in the hands of an Attorney, *all* debts due me without respect to persons, with positive instructions to collect them as soon as possible. OWEN HOLMES.

TRAVELLING Bags and Sachels. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

MANILLA, Corded, Marseilles, and Grass Cloth Skirts. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

WHITE Gauze Flannel. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

KEEP Cool. Fans—all qualities, for sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

SHELL, Buffalo, Horn, Tuck and Side Combs. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

COLOGNE, Lavender, Bay Water, and Luben's Perfumery, of the best quality. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

FLOUR in Bags. Daily expected, a lot of extra Flour, in 24½ and 49 lb. bags. For sale by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

LIME, Lime, Lime.—800 bbls. Lincolnville white lump; Also, Calcined Plaster; Plaster Hair; and Fire Brick; Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by
J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

RAISINS.—15 Boxes; 10 half boxes; for sale at N. York cost, by OWEN HOLMES.

MOLASSES. 10 hhds. superior retailing Molasses. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

STARCH.—12 boxes Colgates Pearl Starch. For sale by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

MOLASSES.—In bbls., tierces, and hhds. For sale very low by OWEN HOLMES.

LOOK Here.—The subscriber has opened a large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at HALL & ARMSTRONG's old stand, on Water-street, which he will sell low for cash. He will also act as Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce. MILES COSTIN.
December 14, 1849 14-tf

LINEN Cambric Handkerchiefs—From 8 cents to $5, each. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

PHALON'S Hair Invigorator—to prevent Baldness and to restore the Hair that has fallen off or become thin, and to cure effectually scurf or dandriff. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

PARASOLS and Ladies Umbrellas. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

HEMP and Rope Ruggs. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

MUSLIN, Jacconet, and Thread Insertion and Edgings. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

LONDON Porter.—10 Casks London Porter, for sale low, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

UMBRELLAS! Umbrellas! The subscriber has just opened the largest assortment of Umbrellas ever offered in this market, embracing every variety of quality, style, and price, and will be sold at small profits for the cash.
March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

DRY GOODS, at less than New York Cost.—I will sell my stock of Dry Goods at less than New York cost. Please call and get bargains. OWEN HOLMES.

BEDSTEADS—BEDSTEADS!

AT THE N. Y. FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—We have now on hand the largest stock of Bedsteads ever offered in this market.
15 high post Sacking Bottom;
24 " " Slat "
18 " " Cord "
48 low " " "
36 tester " " 20 low post Slat.
The above are a superior article, being manufactured to order for this market expressly. G. & W. A. GWYER.

PER SCHR. ELOUISE.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. Y. FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—8 Sofas;
1 dozen Fuel Racks, cheap article;
1 " Toilet Pails; 6 Refrigerators;
1 " Wire Fenders; 6 Bureaus, low price.
For sale at the lowest prices for cash.
April 12] G. & W. A. GWYER.

SICILY Oranges. 45 boxes Sicily Oranges, just landed. For sale by J. WILKINSON & CO.

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Schools.

COLUMBUS ACADEMY, BLACK CREEK.

THE second session of this Academy will commence on the 15th April, and the managers (Messrs. Bunyard Barnes and James Daniel,) have convinced themselves so far of the practicability of supporting a good School, when under the management of judicious instructors, that they have engaged a young lady of superior classical acquirements to assist Mr. Robinson, under whose management, as Principal, tuition will be imparted in the English and Mathematical branches as usual.

Terms per session of five months.

1st Class—(Including a course up to mercantile Arithmetic)……	$5 00
2d do.—(From the first class up to entering on English Grammar)……	7 00
3d do.—(Do. with English Grammar)……	10 00
4th do.—Logic, Natural Philosophy……	15 00
5th do.—French, Latin, and Greek, each……	12 00
6th do.—Music, with use of Piano……	15 00

Messrs. Barnes and Daniel would call upon their friends in the surrounding counties to come forward and support their efforts to carry the means of instruction to the doors of the humblest of our citizens.

With regard to health, the locality is not surpassed in any part of the State—the neighborhood is highly respectable, and board can be had on very moderate terms.

As citizens of the old North State, every individual is bound to support its name, as well as its claims, in this great confederacy of the Union. The humblest of our citizens may, like Benjamin Franklin, be yet ranked among the noblest of our race, and as we are not aware of how or where the scion may be found amongst us, let us philanthropically lay the means of education upon the broad basis of "goodly numbers at low rates," and make sure of imparting the elements of sound useful intellectual culture.

We conclude the above appeal to the honor, patriotism, and philanthropy of our fellow-citizens of the surrounding counties, hoping that it may not be ineffectual, as its object is the sincere wish and of

BUNYARD BARNES, } Chairmen Board
JAMES DANIEL, } of Trustees.
Wayne county, N. C., April 6, 1850 31-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will open on the first day of October, under the superintendence of JAMES H. BRENT, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Its location is 12 miles East of Wilmington, on the road leading to Newbern, healthfully and pleasantly situated, in a neighborhood where Board may be obtained at $6 per month. Terms of tuition will be as follows, viz:

Lower branches of English, per session of 5 months,……		$7 00
Higher do.	do. together with Mathematics,……	12 50
Latin and Greek,……		18 00

NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Pres't Board of Trustees.
September 14, 1849. 1-tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE attention of Teachers and Parents is called to the following School Books. just received, and for sale at the Book Store, Wilmington.

BY R. C. SMITH.

Smith's Introductory Arithmetic, or First Book in Arithmetic, 12 mo., price 12½ cents.
Do. Practical and Mental Arithmetic, or Second Book in Arithmetic, 288 pages, 18 mo., 33 cts. Key to do.
Do. New Arithmetic, or Third Book in Arithmetic, 312 pages, 12 mo., 50 cents. Key to do., 50 cts.
Do. First Book in Geography, revised edition, 37½ cts.
Do. Quarto Second Book in Geography, or Sequel to the First Book, 75 cents.
Do. Geography and Atlas, or Third Book for Academies, &c., 67½ cents.
Do. Illustrated Astronomy, in quarter form, illustrated with 28 diagrams, $1.
Do. Abridged Astronomy, 12 mo., with plates, 38 cts.

TOWN'S SERIES.

Intermediate Reader, 168 pages, 12 mo., 25 cents.
North American Second Class Reader, or Town's Fourth Book, by D. B. Town, 288 pages, 12 mo., cloth, 50 cents.
Intellectual Algebra, Oral Exercises in Algebra, for Common Schools, by D. B. Town, 216 pages, 12 mo., 38 cts. Key to do., 38 cents.
Ackerman's Natural History, first book, 288 pages, 12 mo., 50 cents. Also, a large variety of other School Books. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.

Supreme Court Reports.—Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to; and the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1849. 28-tf

Hotels, &c.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends from the country and others, that he has opened the house on Front St., opposite the Methodist Church, and a short distance from the Railroad, (formerly occupied by D. McMillan, Esq.,) as a House of Entertainment, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends from the country, and also take a few permanent boarders. No pains will be spared to render his patrons comfortable. W. H. HANSLEY.
WILMINGTON, April 19th, 1850 32-1m

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT,

AT ELIZABETHTOWN, BLADEN COUNTY, N. C.

A. CARTER respectfully informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.

His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.

He has two large Lots for the accommodation of DROVERS.
February 8th, 1850. 22-3m

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.

The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 18485. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the **Rock Spring Hotel**, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the **London House**, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.

Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.

He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.
Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

JUST Received—A fresh supply of Asparagus Roots, Button Onions, Blue Grass, and winter Drumhead Cabbage Seed. For sale by A. C. EVANS & BRO.

Mercantile.

NEW STORE.

On South corner of North Water and Chesnut Streets,
(UNDER THE ROCK SPRING FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his old friends in Duplin county, and the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the North with a large assortment of NEW GOODS, for the Spring and Summer trade; and has them now open, in the Store on the South corner of North Water and Chesnut Streets, under J. D. LOVE's Furniture Warehouse, where he is prepared to sell goods at the lowest prices for CASH, or in exchange for country produce. Persons wishing to buy goods, would do well to give him a call, as he is determined to sell bargains.

The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Dry Goods.

Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Apron Checks, colored Cambric, Marlboro' Stripes, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, brown Holland, brown Linen, Linen Checks, Drab d'Ete, Vest Patterns, Bed Tickings, bleached and unbleached Domestics, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, blue Cotton Yarn, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

A large assortment of **Hardware and Cutlery.**

Farming utensils of every description, such as Ploughs, Straw-Cutters and Corn-Shellers, Hoes, Axes, Trace Chains, Plough Lines and Bale Ropes, Hammers, Shovels and Spades, Manure Forks, &c. &c.

An extensive assortment of Shoes of various qualities and sizes.

Hats.—Fur, Panama, Leghorn, Wool, and Palm Leaf.

Groceries.—Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Salt, Dried Beef and Beef Tongues, Fulton Market Mess Beef, Mess and Prime Pork, Bacon, Mackerel, Canal and Fayetteville Flour, Rice, Crackers, Butter, &c.

Foolscap, Letter and Bill Paper.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets

A large variety of iron and brass bound Water Buckets; Tubs and Pails; Nests of Measures; Pots and Kettles; Cups and Saucers, &c. &c.

The subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to his old friends in Duplin county, where he formerly carried on business, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and solicits a continuance of their custom.
SAMUEL DAVIS.
April 19th, 1850 32-tf

JUST Received, per Schr. Jonas Smith, at the new FAMILY GROCERY STORE—20 bbls new city Mess Pork;
5 bags Rio Coffee; 3 bags Laguira Coffee;
2 bbls Soda Crackers; 3 bbls granulated Sugar;
3 boxes Chocolate, No. 1; 5 matts Cinnamon;
1 box ground Cinnamon; 1 box ground Spice;
1 " " Ginger; 1 " " Cocoa;
1 bbl Outcalt Snuff, small bladders; 5 lbs Nutmegs;
1 " Mrs. G. B. Miller's Snuff, small bladders;
25 boxes Herrings, scaled; 4 dozen Plough Lines;
5 " Miller's Lemon Syrup; 1 coil Bedcord;
1 dozen Brass Wire Seives; 1 dozen black Teapots;
1 " Iron do: do:
6 kegs extra Goshen Butter;
2 dozen half bushel Measures, ironed. Low for cash, at
April 19] GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

SUNDRIES—Just received per schr. A. J. DeRosset, from New York.—50 bbls. Whiskey;
50 dozen London Porter, best quality;
50 reams Paper; 100 lbs. salt water Soap;
6 doz. Jugs, assorted; 6 doz. Demijohns, asssrted;
6 kegs Goshen Butter, best quality;
6 baskets Champagne Wine, superior quality;
12 Corn Ploughs; 1000 lbs Castings for Ploughs;
Loaf, crushed, granulated and powdered Sugars;
Brown Sugar, best quality;
Flour, in bbls and half bbls. For sale cheap, by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

RICE.—50 casks fresh beat Rice; for sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

WHISKEY.—100 barrels Cincinnati Double Rectified Whiskey; for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

FISH. 10 Quintals Cod Fish; 6 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel; 10 quarter bbls. No. 2 Mackerel; 20 bbls. Mulletts; for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NEW YORK CLOTHING & DRY GOODS STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WOLF & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THE NEW YORK BRANCH STORE, never in the rear, is now filled to overflowing, with a splendid assortment of **Spring and Summer Clothing**, which will be sold at such extraordinary low prices that any one who wants any thing in the Clothing line cannot fail to be suited.

We do not feel disposed to brag, but leaving to others long and startling advertisements, we merely ask you to call. Having tried us once, you will be sure to try us again.

We especially invite your attention to our elegant lot of French Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, which have not their equal in this or in any other town in North Carolina. Also, a large assortment of Black and Fancy Cassimere and Doeskin Pants; Silk, Satin, and White Marseilles Vests; all cut and made in a superior style.

Our stand on North Water Street, two doors above and four doors below Rock Spring. WOLF & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., April 5, 1850 30-4m

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS! TWINE!

BATTLE & CO., Rocky Mount, N. C., are now manufacturing, of good quality, the above articles, which they are desirous of disposing of, as far as possible, in North Carolina. Their terms shall be exceedingly liberal.
March 8, 1850 26-12m

BLAKE'S

WEATHER and Fire-Proof Patent Paint.—I hereby give notice to the public, that I have been appointed Agent for the sale of this extraordinary substance.

It is a Mineral Paint, which, when applied to a Building, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, forms a coat of slate or stone, rendering the Building perfectly fire and weather proof. The attention of Distillers, Mill Owners, Railroad Companies, Steamboat Proprietors, and Planters, is particularly called to this substance. It adheres with the utmost tenacity, to the substance to which it is applied, never cleans off, and once applied, it is applied for ever. It is much preferable to tin or zinc, for covering roofs, makes them perfectly water tight. When applied to brick or stone buildings, it excludes the dampness of the external atmosphere, making such buildings more healthy. For a more particular explanation of its Chemical properties, see Circulars. 100 lbs. will cover 1000 superficial feet. Wholesale price, 4 cents per lb., retail 5 cents; this is about half the price of White Lead.—Any person wishing a circular, can have it mailed to them.
Address me, post paid. WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
Nov. 2, 1849. [6tf] Wilmington, N. C.

Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their superior stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Barter, viz:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alum and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices. B. & R. C. HALLETT.
Jan'y 8, 1850.—[19-tf

Bound for the Gold Regions!—The subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.

To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay.
Wilmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS

SADDLE, HARNESS,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, formerly occupied by GUY C. HOTCHKISS, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of Coach, Gig, Sulky and Buggy Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.; all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for cash, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new.
JOHN J. CONOLEY.

N. B.—All accounts standing on my books over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.
December 14, 1849

TO the Ladies! I have just received a few Ladies' Riding Hats, of the Spring Fashion for 1850, a beautiful article. For sale by C. MYERS, Hatter.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,……				$0 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,……		75
Do.	do.	3	do.……	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,……		3 00
Do.	do.	6	do.……	5 00
Do.	do.	12	do.… do… do……	8 00
Do.	do.	6	do.… renewed weekly,……	12 00
Do.	do.	12	do.… do… do……	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, Exchange Buildings, Wilmington, North Carolina, Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Select Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Varnish, old Liquors and Wines, Havana Cigars, &c. &c., respectfully announce to physicians, merchants, and the public, that they have commenced an exclusive wholesale business in the above articles, at their old stand, where we shall keep a comprehensive stock of the best selections from the Northern markets, in quantities suited to the trade. In this New Enterprise we are determined to bestow the most careful attention. Believing the resources of that portion of the State which, with proper inducements, might most conveniently trade at this point, will warrant the undertaking on a more enlarged scale it will be our object, with the facilities we possess in purchasing, to retain a liberal portion of this trade in our own State.

The greatly reduced prices at which we shall sell will enable the purchaser, in many instances, to save the freight and other charges from a Northern market, with the additional advantage of getting his Goods in a much shorter time.

We call particular attention from contractors and builders to our stock of **Paints and Oils**, which will always be large, and warranted of the best quality.

We have the various colors ground from pure materials, under our own supervision. Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oils, may always be had pure, and at low prices.

In order that we may be fully understood, we append, for the guidance of those interested, the present prices of the most prominent leading articles:

	Per pound.		
Refined Alum,	5 cts.	Blue Pill mass, 1 lb. jars,	$2 00
" Saltpetre,	9 "	do do ¼ mer "	1 20
" Copperas,	2½ "	" " Eng. Manders,	1 50
" Epsom Salts,	4 "	Balsam Copaiva,	37
" Glauber	3 "	Calomel, in bulk,	1 75
" Saleratus,	7½ "	" 1 lb. bottles,	1 88
" Bicart Soda,	10 "	Hyd. Potass. per ounce,	50
Flour Sulphur,	6 "	Red Bark opt.	1 50
Castor Oil, per dozen,	$1 a $4	Yellow " "	50
Sands' Sarsaparilla, Townsends'	} $8 per dozen.	Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. Olive Oil, qts., per dozen,	25 4 50

Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, } $8 per dozen.
Wistar's Balsam " "

The above goods are warranted fresh, and of superior quality, or may be returned at our expense. Our terms are cash, or short time for approved credit.
November 16, 1849. 16

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST Received at Shaw's Drug Store, third door North of HART & POLLEY'S, Front Street, Wilmington, North Carolina, where Physicians, country Merchants, and all others, who desire to consult their own interest, can purchase the best **Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery and Patent Medicines, Garden Seeds**, fresh from DAVID LANDRETH'S, Philadelphia, and every other article usually kept in a Drug Store, 25 per cent. cheaper than similar goods can be obtained at perhaps any other house in the State.

The subscribers would beg to remind those Physicians who patronized the late WM. SHAW, that they can still be supplied with everything of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms. No exertion will be spared to render satisfaction to those who may favor us with their patronage, and we respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere. We have just received a fresh supply of those instruments for affliction of the spine, so highly recommended by the Medical faculty of New York and Philadelphia, and which are a certain preventive against consumption, and are indispensable to Clerks and others confined to a sedentary life, none of whom should be without them. Also, a fresh arrival of Spencer's Pills, which are warranted to cure headache in twenty-five or thirty minutes' time. In the operation they are the most agreeable Pills ever invented; acting upon the stomach and bowels, and bringing the liver to its proper functions, they cannot fail to restore the system health, strength and vigor. Call and get a box at SHAW'S Drug Store, 3d door north of HART & POLLEY'S. SHAW & BROTHER.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1850.—[17-tf.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and carefully selected stock of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c.**, consisting of the following, together with a great many other articles not usually kept in Drug Stores:

2 casks Epsom Salts, Eng.;
1 do: sup. Carb. Soda;
1 do: Cream Tartar;
1 do: Carb. or Sal Soda;
1 do: Castor Oil;
12 boxes Enens Plasters;
6 do: India Rubber do:
12 do: Fahnestock's Vermifuge;
1 do: Peery's Dead Shot;
6 do: Ger. Cough Drops;
6 do: Sands' Sarsaparilla;
1 do: Bristol's do:
6 do: Townsend's do:
6 do: Bull's do:
4 do: German Cologne;
1 do: French do:
4 cs. Calabria Licorice;
Sponge for Surgical purposes;
Do: coarse Bahama;
6 dozen Cod Liver Oil Rushtons;
1 do: Ricime Tonique for the hair;
2 do: Hardy's Elixir for Dyspepsia;
Lunar Caustic—*pure*;
Denarcotized Opium;
Citric Acid;
1 cs. Pul. Rhubarb, East India;
do: do: Turkey;
Copaiva Capsules;
Pills, sugar coated;
Thompson's Eye Water.
ALSO.
3,000 lbs. pure White Lead;
2,500 do: extra do:
2,000 do: No. 1 extra do:
300 do: Venitian red, in oil;
500 do: do: dry;
Prussian Blue;

Turkey Umber;
275 gallons Linseed Oil, Fayetteville;
12 doz. Hair Brushes, assort'd;
Paint Brushes, a large assortment;
Whitewash Brushes;
Portrait do:
Tooth, Nail, & Flesh Brushes;
6 dozen Bay Rum;
Matches, perfumed;
Phosphorus;
Phosphate Ammonia;
Quinine, Farr's and Rosengarten's;
Sulphate Morphine;
Acetate do:
Iodine resublimed;
Iodide Potassium, English and French;
Do: Iron;
Do: Lead;
Do: Mercury;
Calomel, English;
Citrate of Iron and Quinine;
Do: do: soluble;
Oil of Ergot; Oil of Neroli;
Do: Cedrat; Kreosote;
1 gross Seidlitz Powders;
Do: Soda do:
Mustard, English and American;
Pro. to Carb. Iron;
250 lbs. Spanish Brown, dry;
700 do: do: do: in oil;
100 do: pure Verdigris do:
50 do: Chrome Green do:
10 do: do: Yellow do:
75 do: Paris Green;
Patent Black; Lampblack;
Camphine and Burning Fluid, best quality;

His terms are **Cash**, but short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify.
C. DuPRE, Druggist and Pharmaceutist.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 8, 1850 14

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has, and is constantly receiving, a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., consisting in part of the following:

DRUGS—Castor Oil, by the gallon and bottle; Calomel; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opium; Epsom and Glauber Salts; Aloes; Myrrh; Sarsaparilla; Spirits Ammonia; Potash; Digitalis; Rhubarb; Ipecac; Jalap; Barley; Sago; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz mixture; Cream Tartar; Bi. Carb. Soda; Sal Soda.

CHEMICALS—Sulph. Quinine, do. Morphine, do. Act. Iodine; Iodide Potass; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Ammon. Tart. of Iron; Veratrine; Velarianate of Zinc; Iodide of Iron, do. Syrup of do.; Oxide of Zinc; Iodide of Lead.

PAINTS—White Lead, dry, do. ground in Oil; pure Extra and No. 1 Black Lead, dry and ground in oil; Chrome Green, do. ground in oil; Chrome Yellow, do. ground in oil; Venitian Red, dry and in oil; Spanish Brown, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Terra de Sienna; Umber; Lamp Black; Litharge; Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnish; Linseed, Train, and Lamp Oil; and best winter bleached Sperm Oil, for family use.

WINDOW GLASS—8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 17, 12 by 14, 12 by 16, 12 by 20, &c.

PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES—Paint Brushes, from No. 0 to 000000; Sash Tools, No. 1 to No. 8; Varnish Brushes, No. 1 to 000.

PATENT MEDICINES.

S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's do. } in quart bottles.
Sands' do.
Sands' Iodide of do. Webster's Sarsaparilla; India Cholagogue; House's Indian Tonic; Indian and Swaim's Panacea; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Olasnonion Balsam; Peery's Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Kellinger's Liniment; Jayne's Alterative; Carminative Balsam; Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge; Expectorant; Wistar's, Peters', Leidy's, Blood, Jayne's Sanative, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, Chickener's, Wright's Indian, Madam Shail's Venus, and Champion's Pills; McAlister's, Harrison's, Gray's, and Tousey's Ointments; Moffatt's Phoenix Bitters.

FOR JELLIES, PASTRY, &c.—Cooper's Isinglass; Preston's Ext's of Vanilla, Rose, Lemon, and Nutmeg; Rose Water; Essence of Lemon, Cinnamon, and Cloves; black and red Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Mace; Tonqua Beans; Jamaica and Race Ginger.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES—Prentiss, Gattin's, and American Cologne; American Cologne by the pint and quart; Rousel's, Crary's, and Hauel's Shaving Cream; military Shaving Soap; Hauel's Nymph do.; Jules' chemical do.; Barry's Tricopherous; Jayne's Hair Tonic; Hauel's Hair Lustral; Hauel's Liquid Hair Dye; Phalon's Hair Invigorator; Castor Oil Pomatum; Ox Marrow; Bear's Oil; Macassar do.; Antique do.; Indian do.; 50 dozen assorted Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Flesh Brushes, assorted; 25 dozen fine Tooth do. do.; Shaving Brushes, do. do.; 6 dozen Shaving Box do.; plain and fancy Note Envelopes; Letter and plain and fancy Letter Paper; fancy Motto Seals; transparent and plain Wafers; Cold Cream, in jars and bottles; [illegible] Pomatum; plain and fancy Toilet Bottles; Pink Saucers; Sassaparilla [illegible] Powder; [illegible] balls; Toilet Powder; Puff and Puff Boxes; Amber do. do.; Orris do. do.; [illegible] do. do.; Money Wallets; Tobacco [illegible] Pencils; India Rubber Balls; [illegible] a large variety; [illegible] &c. &c. For sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist,
Nov. 2, 1849.] N. E. corner of Front and Market-sts.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1850.

Reception of the Remains of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, at Wilmington, N. C.

On the arrival of the Cars on Wednesday last, a procession was formed in the following order, the right resting on the Rail Road Depot, in open order, for the reception of the corps of attendance:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Clergy of the various denominations.
Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistants.

PALL-BEARERS. PALL-BEARERS.

PALL-BEARERS. PALL-BEARERS.

Relations of the deceased.
Committee of the United States Senate.
Committee of South Carolina.
Committee of Arrangements.
Citizens of South Carolina.
Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.
Members of the Bar.
Members of the Medical Profession.
Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of the Town.
Collector of Customs and Officers in the U. S. Service.
President and Directors of W. and R. R. R. Co.
Members of the various Societies of town, in citizen's dress.
Teachers of Schools and Academies.
Captains of Vessels and Seamen.
Citizens and Strangers.

A Committee, consisting of JAMES OWEN, THOS. H. WRIGHT, JOHN WALKER, Sen., THOS. LORING, A. J. DEROSSET, Sen., JAMES F. MCREE, Sen., P. K. DICKINSON, WM. C. BETTENCOURT, F. J. HILL of Brunswick, and JAMES IREDELL of Raleigh, proceeded up the Railroad and escorted the remains through the State.

On the arrival of the cars, the stores and places of business were closed; the shipping in port struck their colors to half-mast; the bells of the various churches were tolled; and minute guns fired while the procession moved from the Depot down Front Street to the Steamer Nina, lying at Market Dock, where she was waiting to receive the remains of the lamented deceased, and convey them to the city of Charleston.

Capt. WM. C. HOWARD, of the Clarendon Horse Guards, acted as Chief Marshal of the day, assisted by Messrs. J. G. GREEN and ELI W. HALL.

The following members of the Committee appointed by the Senate accompanied the remains from Washington City: Hon. Messrs. MASON, DICKINSON, CLARKE, DODGE, DAVIS, the Sergeant-at-Arms and attendants; and also the Committee of twenty-five from Charleston, and relatives of the deceased.

The Hon. A. W. VENABLE and Hon. ISAAC HOLMES, of the House of Representatives, upon invitation of the Senate's Committee, also accompanied the remains.

The remains are enclosed in one of FISK & RAYMOND's patent metallic burial cases, made of cast iron, bronzed and hermetically sealed.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day the procession was, we think, the largest we have ever seen in this place. Everybody seemed anxious to pay the last respect to the statesman and orator who has so long and so faithfully filled some of the most responsible posts of his country. The nation mourns the death of a great, a good man.

The Steamer Gov. Dudley, handsomely decorated for the occasion, accompanied the Nina, taking over a portion of the Committees and guests of the city of Charleston. Both Steamers left the wharf about half-past three o'clock, P. M.

THE STEAMER NINA.—This Steamboat, chartered by the City of Charleston, for the purpose of conveying the remains of Mr. CALHOUN to that City, arrived here on Tuesday forenoon. She is a very pretty craft, and the arrangement and drapery of the interior is rich and tasteful in the extreme. The bier provided for the reception of the coffin, immediately in front of the saloon, is worthy of the occasion, and of the illustrious statesman whose remains it will bear.

Correspondence.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
City Hall, April 20, 1850.

To His Honor the Mayor of Wilmington:

SIR:—In behalf of the City of Charleston, I have the honor to tender its hospitalities to yourself and the Committee appointed in your City to receive the remains of Mr. Calhoun on its passage to South Carolina.

With great respect,
Your ob't serv't,
T. LEGER HUTCHINSON, Mayor.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 22d, 1850.

To His Honor the Mayor of Charleston:

SIR:—Your letter in behalf of the City of Charleston, tendering its hospitalities to myself and the Committee appointed to receive the remains of Mr. Calhoun, on its passage to South Carolina, has been received. The courtesy thus extended is duly appreciated and the invitation accepted.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
JAS. T. MILLER, Magis. Police.

Meeting of the Committee.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements, for the reception of the remains of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, the following letter from the Chairman of the Charleston Committee was submitted:

WILMINGTON, April 18th, 1850.

Thos. H. Wright, Chairman, &c.

SIR: I am instructed, by the Committee, appointed by the Executive of South Carolina, to accompany the remains of John C. Calhoun, from Washington to Charleston, to invite you and the Committee of the citizens of Wilmington, to unite and proceed with the Committee to Charleston, to participate in the solemnities of the occasion. Arrangements will be made to receive yourself and Committee as the guests of the City.

I am Sir, with great respect,
your obedient servant,
H. A. DESAUSSURE,
Chairman pro. tem. of Committee.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the invitation be accepted.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
Chairman of Committee.

EDWARD CANTWELL, Sec'y.
April 22d, 1850.

A Solemn Scene.

As the cars containing the body of Mr. CALHOUN approached within about a mile of town, on Wednesday last, a most melancholy gloom seemed to come over the passengers. Mr. TOGNO, who is preparing a vineyard at this spot, had a cedar tree beautifully decorated in white and black. Under this tree stood Mr. TOGNO and three other white persons; in the rear stood three colored men—all with their hats off, facing the cars as they passed slowly by. The scene caused a deep impression upon those who witnessed it. We have heard it remarked, that if ever veneration was manifested for the dead, it was by Mr. TOGNO on this occasion.

THE DINNER prepared by Messrs. WOOD and FANNING, under the superintendance of Mr. MONTGOMERY, at the Carolina Hotel, on Wednesday last, was a most sumptuous affair. We regret that unavoidable circumstances prevented those for whom it was intended from partaking of it.

☞The Superior Court for New-Hanover is now in session, his Honor Judge SETTLE, on the bench.—We have not heard of any case of public interest.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—We had no mail from the North on Saturday last, till 11 o'clock at night, in consequence of the breaking of an axle of the tender attached to the locomotive. Nobody hurt or killed!

The County Convention—Appointment of Delegates.

It is highly important and necessary for the interests and harmony of the Democratic party of this county, that every Captain's District should be fully represented in the County Convention, to be held in this town, on Tuesday of June Court. We would, therefore, at the request of several Democrats who reside in the country, suggest to the citizens of the several Districts in the country, that a favorable opportunity for the selection of delegates to the Convention, will present itself at the musters to be held in the said districts on the *first Saturday in May* next. *Let us have a full representation*, and harmony must and will characterize the proceedings of the Convention, and its nominees will receive the warm and united support of the party.

We understand that there will be a muster held in every Captain's beat in the county on the day specified—the first Saturday in May. No better opportunity could be desired for the appointment of delegates; and we *do* hope that our friends will not forget to avail themselves of it. We append to these remarks, the resolutions calling the Convention:

County Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover county, held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the 13th of March, 1850:

WHEREAS, there exists vacancies in the former delegation of New Hanover county in the Legislature of this State, and whereas, it has heretofore been the custom of the Democratic party of New Hanover county to hold county conventions, for the purpose of selecting suitable county candidates, and also with a view to a more perfect organization of the party in said county; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, a portion of the democratic citizens of New Hanover county, in public meeting assembled, respectfully recommend that a county convention be held at Wilmington, on Tuesday of June Court next; and

Be it further resolved, That we respectfully suggest to our democratic brethren of each Captain's precinct in said county, the propriety of their sending three delegates from each of their respective precincts, to said convention; and that said convention have full authority to nominate suitable county candidates, to be voted for at the ensuing August Election, to fill the respective offices for which they may be selected.

On motion,

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions recommending a county convention, be requested to be published in the "Journal" till the meeting of said convention.

WM. S. LARKINS, Ch'n.

JOHN SHEPARD, Sec'y.

Democratic State Convention—Postponement.

The last Fayetteville *North Carolinian* proposes a postponement of the Democratic State Convention to the 13th of June, and asks the views of the Democratic press upon the subject. The reasons given by the Carolinian for making the suggestion are, that as yet comparatively few counties have held meetings, and that if the Convention be held on the 15th of May, the day at present agreed upon, the attendance at Raleigh will be very small. We might also add, that the 15th of May comes in about the busiest season of the year. We think these reasons are sufficient to justify a postponement, without any others; and, indeed, we see none other that can properly be urged.

If our friends think that a fuller attendance at the Convention can be secured by deferring the time of its meeting until June, we are perfectly satisfied to assent to that arrangement. But we would here distinctly state, that we can and will accede to no arrangement or compromise by which the Convention may be indefinitely postponed, or the party left without a candidate at the next election. We say this, because, if we recollect aright, the proposition has been made in some of the federal papers that if the democrats will offer no opposition to the re-election of Gov. MANLY, they would be allowed to elect their candidate two years hence.

P. S.—Just as we were about going to press, the *Raleigh Standard* of the 24th inst., came to hand.—We find in it the following notice concerning the time of the meeting of the Democratic State Convention. As a matter of course, it is now a settled fact, that the meeting of the Convention has been postponed to the *Thirteenth day of June*. We also copy the editorial of the *Standard* on the subject. It is to be hoped the Convention will be full. We wish for every county in the State to be represented, and if the campaign is to be short, that it may be vigorously pursued by our democratic friends. Let us have a full Convention, and do our best to carry the day next August:

Democratic State Convention.

Several of the Primary Meetings having differed as to the day for holding a Democratic State Convention, and it having been referred to the Central Committee of the Democratic party to designate the day and place for said purpose, it is hereby respectfully recommended that said Convention be held in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 13th day of June next.

Ample time will thus be afforded for *all* the Counties in the State to hold their Meetings and send Delegates. The present crisis in our public affairs demands the attention and consideration of every Democrat, and it is therefore hoped that the proposed Convention will be a full one.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

JOSIAH O. WATSON, *Chairman*.

It will be seen by the foregoing official announcement, that the 13th day of June has been fixed upon for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor.

By the 13th of June the roads will be in good order—the Superior Courts will be over—and the Supreme Court will be in session in this place. Between this time and that also, our Democratic friends can hold Meetings in all the Counties, compare notes, make up their minds as to the best course to be pursued, and govern themselves accordingly.

In addition to this, it strikes us as good policy to let the Whigs meet and act first. They have had the State Government fourteen years, and we have therefore a *right* to expect that they will assemble in advance of us, and "give an account" of their "stewardship." And besides, *they* have contributed, *as a party*, to chill the feeling in this State in favor of the Nashville Convention. Prominent leaders among them, and a majority of their presses, have not only ridiculed that Convention, but denounced it as treasonable and revolutionary and its friends and advocates as agitators and Disunionists. By this course they have inflicted injury upon their own State and upon the South generally, and given aid, encouragement, and comfort to the enemies of the Union and of our domestic institutions. LET THEM ANSWER FOR THIS CONDUCT TO THE PEOPLE.

We invite our Democratic friends, again and again, in all the Counties, to hold their Meetings at once and appoint their Delegates. In the name of the Wake Democracy we promise them a cordial and hearty welcome.

☞Father MATHEW has written a letter to a gentleman in Washington City, announcing his intention to return from his tour South about the middle of next month.

☞The solution of the chloride of zinc is an effectual remedy against bed bugs. It is applied with a brush, and is the discovery of Sir William Burnett.

The solution of "bars," made full and tucked under the sides of the bed, is an effectual remedy against musquitos. All dry goods merchants, who advertise in the "Journal," have them for sale.

☞The census of the city of Quebec, shows a population of 37,000.

FREIGHTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—Flour is carried from St. Louis, Missouri, to New Orleans for 22½ cents per barrel; Pork for 30 cents.

☞The Editor is absent from his post.

The Row in the Senate.

The disturbance which occurred in the United States' Senate, on the 17th inst., has been the universal topic of discussion during the past week. Mr. FOOTE's proposition to raise a compromise committee was under consideration, and was vigorously opposed by Mr. BENTON, who moved that the subject be laid on the table for the purpose of taking up the California bill. BENTON then moved his fourteen propositions of instructions to the committee. Mr. CLAY moved as an amendment a resolution, that the Senate did not think fit to instruct the committee upon any subject, which amendment was adopted. Mr. BENTON again moved his instructions, and said he would discuss them, and demand the vote upon them separately, for the purpose of showing that the South had been crying wolf, wolf, when there was no wolf. He animadverted very severely upon the authors and signers of the Southern Address.

Mr. FOOTE said that Mr. CALHOUN was the author of the Southern Address, and that his memory would be held in veneration when that of his calumniators was covered with infamy and reproach. But by whom, he asked, was this extraordinary attack made upon the authors and signers of the Southern Address? By a gentleman known to be the oldest member of the Senate; by a gentleman who on a late—

At this moment Mr. BENTON, who sat about twenty feet from Mr. FOOTE—both their seats being in the outer circle—rose up furiously from his chair, which, it would seem, he upset, and strided rapidly towards Mr. FOOTE. FOOTE glided from his desk, through one of the small aisles, into the area in front of the Secretary's desk, drawing from his person, as he did so, a large pistol. FOOTE was instantly surrounded, and gave up the pistol. BENTON returned by the lobby to his own seat, and then tried to pass between the desks to FOOTE's new position. He was, however, prevented by Senators, who surrounded him. BENTON struggled to get free, and called upon the "assassin" to "shoot," &c.; the said "assassin" having been disarmed, and the pistol locked up in a Senator's desk.

It seems that before FOOTE could make his escape from his seat, or draw a pistol for his own protection, BENTON had got within three or four feet of him, and he narrowly missed a thrashing, as BENTON is almost a giant, and FOOTE a mere pigmy, and in bad health.

On former occasions of collision between BENTON and FOOTE we have thought that they were equally to blame, but in the present case it would appear that BENTON is clearly and solely in the wrong.—FOOTE's remarks were strictly parliamentary, when he was interrupted by BENTON's rushing upon him, and we think that there can be no question of his right to defend himself, and consequently of his right to provide himself with the means of defence. He would have been a fool indeed, when threatened by a man of twice his physical strength, not to have provided himself with the means of equalizing that inequality. The disgrace of using fire-arms in the Senate, or, indeed, anywhere else, rests with the person whose threats of violence necessitate their use, and not upon him who only employs them in his own defence. People are too apt, when an occurrence of this kind takes place, to condemn parties indiscriminately, when, in fact, only the aggressor is culpable, for we believe that a man has a right to defend his person against illegal violence, no matter how sacred the place may be. As for carrying arms, we detest the practice as a general rule, but if a man is cowardly enough to presume upon his superior strength for the purpose of bullying or abusing another, we think that the other, when aware of his danger, is fully justified in providing and using any arms he may please for his own defence. It is evident that BENTON commenced this affair, else why did he leave his own seat and rush at FOOTE. Some of our cotemporaries talk about expulsion, but of course no such thing will be done. It is probable that a resolution of reprimand may be passed, and so the matter be dropped. We have read attentively the history of the affair in the official report in the Union and Intelligencer, and also the account given by the Republic—the correspondents of the Baltimore Sun, the New York Herald, the Philadelphia Bulletin, and the Charleston Courier, and all agree in attributing the attack to BENTON.

P. S.—Since the above was penned, we have received the following account from an eye witness of the scene. Our informant says:

"On Thursday, Foote's compromise bill was under discussion. The Senate (lobbies and galleries) was crowded. Benton, who had staked his reputation on defeating the measure, finding that the Senate was not with him, became infuriate—made an assault upon Calhoun and the Southern Address; Foote rose to repel the assault, and became very much excited. He alluded to the Missouri Senator as the author of the assaults upon the Southern Address: at this moment Benton rushed from his seat, advancing upon Foote, which he (Foote) no sooner discovered, than, turning his face, he commenced drawing his pistol, which being somewhat difficult to effect, he stept backwards to the front aisle, and then assumed his position. The most astonishing coolness of action marked this procedure. Benton was taken back to his seat, and then and there did vociferate much about the attempt being made to assassinate him—apparently forgetting that he made the first advance. Foote is a size larger than F. C. Hill, Esq., but not possessed of so much physical energy. Benton is a much older man than Foote, but this difference is much more than made up by his tremendous physical powers. His weight is about 240 lbs The Senate appointed a committee to investigate the matter, which committee I think will never report."

Democratic District Meeting.

At the request of a number of the Democratic party of the Wilmington District, we give notice that a meeting of our party will be held at the Court House, on Wednesday night the 5th of June next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the county Convention, to be held in this town on the 11th of June. Three Delegates from each Captain's beat is to be appointed and it is desirable that the meeting should be full.

LAUNCH.—A new steamer, called the UNION, was launched at Mr. CASSIDEY's shipyard on Saturday last. She has been built, we learn, for the proprietors of the "Union Line," and is of very light draft. She is to ply from this place up the Cape Fear river. The proprietors are now preparing their flat-boats for the transportation of heavy articles. It is the intention of the Company, should the travel by the river justify the experiment, to provide a boat exclusively for passengers. We should think a boat of this description would pay a decent profit. At present travellers to or from Fayetteville either have to wait their opportunity on the freight boats, or resort to a miserable vehicle, in the shape of a Stage coach, at Warsaw, and pay a pretty round bill of fare, besides getting pretty decently jolted in the bargain.

FROST.—We notice by our exchanges from the interior of the State, that there was a pretty sharp frost on the nights of the 17th and 18th inst. The Fayetteville Carolinian says they had ice up there one-sixteenth of an inch thick on the morning of the 18th; and the Tarboro' Press says there was also a frost there upon the same morning. It would seem that the fruit must suffer, though not as much, perhaps, as by the frost which occurred about the same time last year.

The Compromise Committee.

After an absence of [illegible] months, the Senate has finally acted upon Mr. FOOTE's resolution for the appointment of a select committee, to which are referred the various questions arising out of the present agitation of the subject of slavery. The committee is charged with the duty of reporting some plan for the satisfactory adjustment of these questions. The following Senators compose the committee:—

CHAIRMAN—Mr. CLAY, whig.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.—Mr. CASS, of Michigan; Mr. DICKINSON, of New York; and Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana—3.

NORTHERN WHIGS.—Mr. WEBSTER, of Mass.; Mr. PHELPS, of Vermont; and Mr. COOPER, of Pennsylvania—3.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS—Mr. KING, of Alabama; Mr. MASON, of Virginia; and Mr. DOWNS, of Louisiana—3.

SOUTHERN WHIGS—Mr. MANGUM, of North Carolina; Mr. BELL, of Tennessee; and Mr. BERRIEN, of Georgia—3.

Democrats, 6; Whigs, 7; Southern men, 7; Northern men, 6.

A mere glance at the composition of this Committee will be sufficient to show that it contains a large proportion of the talent and sterling worth of the Senate. CASS, WEBSTER, and DICKINSON, from the North, will do all they can to secure a harmonious result. We believe the North could not produce three men who would be more acceptable to the South.—BRIGHT, of Indiana, the other Northern Democratic Senator, it is believed will be influenced in a great measure by CASS. PHELPS and COOPER, Northern Whigs, are more uncertain. PHELPS is a strong man, but afraid of home sentiment in Vermont. He has heretofore leaned very strongly to the Free-Soilers. COOPER is supposed to be favorably disposed towards the South, but is shackled by pledges given to the Proviso men during the temporary ascendancy of Provisoism in Pennsylvania. Of the Southern Senators it is unnecessary to speak. It is believed that the Whigs and Democrats are all good men, and true upon the question. It is not probable that the committee will report before the first Monday in May, (the 6th,) as many of the Senators will be absent in the meantime; some of the members of the committee being also appointed upon the committee to escort Mr. CALHOUN's remains home to South Carolina. It is said that the committee have already had a meeting, and the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following as the result of their deliberations:

1st. To report a bill for the admission of California, and the establishment of territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico.

2d. To report a separate bill for the settlement of the Texas boundary, by a liberal compensation to that State.

3d. To make such amendments to the law of 1793, for the recovery of fugitive slaves, as shall afford security to the South.

4th. To abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia by extending the laws of Maryland over it.

Little or no doubt is entertainted but that all these bills will pass both Houses by respectable majorites.

This is the plan of settlement which we feel certain will finally be adopted. We expressed our belief to this effect some weeks since; and we also gave, as our opinion, that this would be assented to by both the North and the South, and *it will be*.

Monument to Col. Wilson.

The Tarboro' Press, of last Saturday, says that the corner stone of the Monument to Col. LOUIS D. WILSON, will be laid on Wednesday, the 22d of May next. The Monument Committee have invited the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of No. Ca. to superintend the ceremony—and WM. F. DANCY, Esq., will deliver the Eulogy. The Masonic Fraternity generally are invited to participate.

The Monument, which is of marble, and twenty-three feet high, has been constructed by Mr. FORD, of this town, at a cost of $1,500, which sum, we learn, has been raised by voluntary subscription in the county of Edgecombe alone.

☞Professor WEBSTER's Laboratory in Boston is now exhibited at twelve and a half cents admission. LITTLEFIELD is the receiver of the money.

HELD HIM.—An abolitionist in Boston, the other day, was heard to wish that the Lord would rain down the gun cotton preparation upon the cotton fields of the South, let it dry in, and then send a shaft of lightning to blow up the whole country to glory.

NOT FAR WRONG.—It is said that Gen. TAYLOR pronounces the GALPHIN Claim as "the GULPIN Claim."

PLANK ROAD.—It is proposed to build a Plank Road from Raleigh to Washington, Beaufort county. The cost is estimated at $90,000.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Duplin County.

On Thursday, the 18th April, a portion of the Democracy of Duplin county assembled in the Court-House at Kenansville, and, on motion, ATLAS J. GRADY, Esq., was called to the Chair, and JAMES H. JERMAN and STEPHEN GRAHAM, Esqs., were appointed Secretaries.

R. K. BRYAN, Esq., then offered, for the consideration of the meeting, the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is a time-honored custom of the Democratic party of North Carolina to assemble in Convention to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor of the State: therefore

Resolved, That this meeting recognizes the propriety and expediency of holding a Democratic State Convention, in the city of Raleigh, on the 15th of May proximo, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our earnest and unwavering support to the nominee of said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 12 delegates, one from each Captain's District, to represent the Democracy of Duplin in said Convention.

The meeting having duly considered the above resolutions, on motion, they were unanimously adopted.

Under the third resolution, the Chairman announced the appointment of the following persons as delegates: Joel Loftin, B. W. Herring, Jas. W. Blount, J. G. Stokes, W. R. Ward, C. McMillan, Raiford Lanier, William Farrior, Z. Smith, Jr., Ira Davis, H. Kornegay, and R. K. Bryan.

On motion, the Wilmington Journal and North Carolinian are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the able manner in which they performed their respective duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

A. J. GRADY, Ch'n.

JAS. H. JERMAN, S. GRAHAM, } Secretaries.

EXPENSE OF CUSTOM HOUSES.—The expense of maintaining the principal custom houses, during the year ending June 30th, 1849, is shown in the following list. The amounts are given in round numbers:

New York	$262,000
Boston	252,000
Philadelphia	168,000
New Orleans	188,000
Baltimore	120,000
Charleston	51,000
Savannah	32,000
Mobile	30,000

George W. Kendall, of the N. O. Picayune, is about furnishing the country with a history of the Mexican war, which, it is said will be the handsomest American book ever published.

Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

From the Baltimore Sun.

FRIDAY, April 19—SENATE.

Petitions were presented.

Mr. Dodge has moved to take up the California bill.

The bill was taken up, the order, after the appointment of the committee.

The Senate proceeded, by ballot, to elect the chairman of the committee, to which were referred Mr. Clay's and Mr. Bell's resolutions.

On the second ballot, Mr. Clay had 28 votes; Mr. Bell, 1; Mr. Benton, 1; Mr. Mangum, 1; and there were four blanks. Mr. Clay was declared to be elected.

The Senate proceeded to vote for the other twelve members of the committee, and the following were chosen on the first ballot:

Messrs. Webster Mass., whig; Dickinson, New York, dem; Cass, Michigan, dem; Bright, Tennessee, dem; Phelps, Vermont, whig; Cooper, Pennsylvania, whig; King, Alabama, dem; Mason, Virginia, dem; Downs, La., dem; Bell, Tenn., whig; Berrien, Ga.; whig; Morgan, Vt., whig.

Mr. Phelps asked to be excused from serving, on account of ill health. The Senate refused to excuse him.

Mr. Benton offered a motion, instructing the committee not to combine any two subjects together.—Lies over.

The California bill was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Mason, it was postponed for two weeks, on account of the absence of the Calhoun committee during that time.

Mr. Hale moved to refer all abolition petitions to the committee. This was laid on the table—yeas 24, nays 23.

The Senate adjourned, to meet on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order by Mr. Winthrop.

Mr. Allen made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution for the purpose of terminating the debate on the California question on Friday next, at 1 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the bills on the private calendar.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, the rules were suspended and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the President's message in relation to California.

Mr. Cleveland, who was entitled to the floor, made a speech on the anti-slavery side of the question.

Mr. Morehead then obtained the floor, but yielded it to a motion that the committee rise. The committee rose accordingly; and

The House adjourned till Monday next.

MONDAY, April 22.—SENATE.

Several anti-slavery petitions were presented.

Mr. Benton called up his resolution instructing the committee of thirteen to make a separate report on each subject referred to them.

Mr. Clay objected to it on account of the absence of Senators.

Mr. Benton would move that it be taken up for discussion.

The resolution being taken up, Mr. Benton at great length, contended that it was unparliamentary to combine in the same bill incongruous measures. He gave notice that a fortnight hence, when the war had begun in earnest, he should resort to every parliamentary mode of resisting the combination of any other measure with California.

A Senator, alluding to Mr. Borland, with whom he was not on speaking terms, had said that his, Mr. B.'s course, was legislative trifling, that he, Mr. Borland, did not approve of it, and decidedly condemned it. Mr. Benton said the Senator, considering their personal relations, ought to confine his remarks to the subject, and not allude to the person of one who had no relations with him. He would contend that his course, as he had shown, was perfectly parliamentary, and when the report came in, he should resist it until every expedient was exhausted.

Mr. Borland justified his remarks, and said he should report them. He did not know that he had ever any personal relations whatever with the Senator. He had never sought any. It was a matter merely of indifference to him.

Mr. Benton briefly replied.

Mr. Clay spoke briefly in reply to Mr. Benton.

On motion, the subject was laid on the table.

And, after a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Speaker Cobb called the House to order.

The House refused, on a vote of yeas and nays of 92 in the affirmative and 74 in the negative, to suspend the rules to admit a resolution instructing the committee on post offices and post roads to introduce a bill for the abolition of the franking privilege, for the reduction of the rate of postage, &c.

Mr. Richardson, by unanimous consent, introduced his resolution asking the appointment of a committee of nine to investigate the charge against Mr. Ewing, of having re-opened old claims, and allowed extraordinary interest on such claims, &c.

Mr. Gentry proposed as a substitute a resolution calling upon Mr. Ewing to make a report upon the subject, instead of appointing a committee of members of Congress to make the investigation.

Mr. Richardson said the official organ had defied investigation of these charges; therefore the friends of the administration should not fear an investigation by a committee of Congress. He was satisfied that the charges against Mr. Ewing were true, and could be proved from the records in the department, by testimony of respectable men. If they wanted to give the subject a fair inquiry, it should be done by a committee of Congress. He was opposed to affording Mr. Ewing an opportunity of sending in here a defence to the country, instead of a report of the true facts in the case.

Mr. Meade favored the call, but preferred the substitute of Mr. Gentry.

Mr. Vinton opposed the appointment of a committee as unprecedented. The mere fact of the appointment of such a committee, carried with it the impression that the charges were well founded. He was therefore opposed to the appointment of a committee, but in favor of the call upon Mr. Ewing to report himself in his own case. The appointment of a committee, he said, implied that the Secretary was guilty of malfeasance in office. He thought it would form a new and dangerous precedent to institute a committee to go into the departments. It had never been done before, except upon charges preferred by memorial and by a responsible accuser. In this case there was no accuser but public rumor.—He deemed the raising of such a committee a serious impeachment in itself. He was opposed to it.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Stanton, Toombs, Robinson, Baker, Evans, of Md., Burt, Stanly, Durham, Bayly, Giddings, McClernand, Thompson, of Miss., Stephens, and Meade. In the course of the debate, various amendments and substitutes were offered.

Finally, the resolution of Mr. Richardson, to appoint a committee of nine, to investigate the charges against Mr. Ewing, was passed: yeas 95, nays 73.

Mr. Stanly then introduced a resolution of the same terms of that of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to report to the House in regard to the claims upon which interest had been allowed, &c.

Mr. Meade said there would be no objection to the resolution, if the gentleman would so modify it as to require the Secretary to make the report to the committee of investigations.

Mr. Stanly. No, never. To the House or not at all.

Mr. Carter. I object to the reception of the resolution. We have a committee to investigate the matter.

Mr. Stanly moved to suspend the rules, and on that motion demanded the yeas and nays. They were ordered.

Mr. Thomas moved that the House adjourn, which question was taken by yeas and nays, and the House refused by a vote of 66 to 90.

The rules were then suspended, (at 4½ o'clock) and the resolution of Mr. Stanly was introduced.

The House received the resolution of Mr. Stanly, but refused to suspend the rules to have action upon it to day.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, from the judiciary committee, reported back with numerous amendments, the Senate bill providing for taking the seventh census. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Miller, from the minority of said committee, reported a substitute for the entire bill, which was to be printed.

The House then, at half-past five o'clock, without transacting any other business of importence, adjourned.

☞A terrible Steamboat accident occurred at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 23d inst. The boiler of the steamer "*Bell*" bursted, and killed about one hundred passengers. The officers saved their lives by jumping overboard.

Mr. Calhoun.

The highly respectable committee from Charleston, accompanied by the committee and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, left Washington yesterday morning in the southern boat, with the remains of JOHN C. CALHOUN. They were to be received last evening on the skirts of Richmond with every military and civic honor which the governor of Virginia, the city council, and the citizens of the metropolis could draw around them. We have no doubt that the procession has been one of the most imposing which was ever exhibited in Richmond, and that no mark of respect has been spared on the melancholy occasion. The gloom, too, which overcast the heavens in the early part of the day broke off into a bright evening, probably at the time when the *cortege* entered the city. Last night the remains of Mr. CALHOUN reposed in the Capitol of Virginia. They will arrive at Charleston on Thursday, where they are to be received with all possible honors. They will be deposited in one of the church vaults of that city until the Legislature, should determine what disposition will be made of them, his family having consented to place them in the care of the State.

We have received in pamphlet form, and shall publish to-morrow, (regretting that we cannot find room for it to-day,) a beautiful tribute to the memory of the deceased, from the pen of a distinguished citizen.—*Washington Union, 23d instant.*

Foreign News—Arrival of the America.

Fourteen days Later from Europe.

The Steamship *America*, arrived at Halifax on the 18th, and left for Boston on the 19th. We take the annexed summary of her news from the telegraphic despatches of the Baltimore Sun:

The America brings 72 through passengers.

The Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst.

The America's dates are from Liverpool to the 6th, London to the 5th, and Paris to the 4th inst.

It is contemplated to abolish the Irish courts of law, and transfer all the judiciary to London. The Irish press is violently opposed to the measure.

The repeal agitations are partly revived in Ireland.

Marine Disaster.

The English coast was visited, on the 30th ult., with a storm, which caused much destruction to property and frightful loss of life. Among the vessels lost are the John R. Skiddy, which ran ashore on the coast at Wexford, and was totally wrecked. The captain, passengers and crew escaped.

The Howard, from New Orleans, was also wrecked at the Mersey. The steamer Adelaide, from Dublin to London, was lost near the mouth of the Thames, and every soul, numbering two hundred, were drowned. The coast is everywhere strewn with portions of vessels that have fallen a prey to the elements.

The Irish Patriots.

Advices to the last of November, have been received from Hobartown, Van Dieman's Land, announcing the arrival of Smith O'Brien and his associates in the Irish rebellion of 1849.

The felons were granted tickets of leave on condition of their engaging that their liberty should not be used as a means to effect their escape. All, with the exception of O'Brien, accepted the boon. He has been sent under surveillance to Maria Island.

India.

Another mail has arrived from India, bringing dates from Bombay to the 22d of March, and Calcutta to the 20th of February. There are evidences of growing uneasiness on the part of the people, and several very serious demands have been made against the British. As an inevitable consequence, more valuable territory has been annexed to E. India company's possessions. Trade at Bombay unsatisfactory, except produce was scarce and money market stringent. At Calcutta affairs present more encouraging aspect.

France.

At Paris, although increased excitement and greater bitterness between conflicting parties, the only marked events during the past fortnight have been, first, the revolt of one of the regiments, which the government has not succeeded in quelling; second, a popular demonstration, in a small way, against Louis Napoleon, as he passed through the streets.

The most significant event in the Legislative Assembly, was a proposition by M. de la Roche Jaquelin, a friend of the President, to the effect that on the first Sunday in June the nation should be called upon to pronounce definitely on the formation of a government which it should choose to select, and that every elector should be called upon to inscribe on his ballot "Monarchy" or "Republique." That if a Republic should acquire a majority, it should be proclaimed in the Chamber by the President of the Republic: and if Monarchy obtains a majority, it should be proclaimed by the President of the Assembly.—This remarkable proposition was received in silence by the majority, and by decisive sneers from the mountain.

The proposition was not put to test, in consequence of not having been seconded, and the previous question immediately voted unanimously. The members of the Mountain received the announcement with cries of "Vive la Republique!"

It is said that the President of the Republic is so deeply in debt that nothing but the possession of the Imperial can extricate him, and that he is at present engaged in negotiation with Russia, for the purpose of possessing himself of that, to him, now necessary protection. The Government is perseveringly employed in introducing their measures of coercion, in which the majority of the assembly support them.

Austria and Prussia.

The Paris correspondent of the London Standard, of a late date, says: "The government is said to have received dispatches from Germany, which lead to the belief that a collision between Austria and Prussia is almost unavoidable. Language used by both parties partake more of the hostile."

Greece.

Advices from Athens, to the 19th March, furnish only the confirmation of previous reports. Eleven of the captured vessels have been given up by Sir William Parker.

A courier arrived with dispatches from London on the 18th.

Italy.

A recent number of the Roman Observer says that the return of the Pope is definitely fixed for the 6th instant, giving general satisfaction.

Spain.

The report from Madrid of a speedy reconciliation between the English and Spanish governments, is confirmed.

The state of Cuba causes the greatest solicitude on the part of the Spanish government.

Advices from Lisbon state that Com. Martin was concentrating his squadron in the Tagus, in anticipation of a visit from the American naval forces, to enforce the settlement of long standing claims of the American government.

Prussia.

An imperious note has been addressed by the Russian Government to that of Prussia on the subject of the Schleswig Holstein dispute. After enumerating all the points at issue, the note says, there are so many facts, which the Emperor cannot regard with indifference, and from which he cannot retreat in consequence of the Russian Cabinet. The note concludes by distinctly intimating the determination of the Emperor to employ decisive measures in support of the Danish side of the controversy.

Germany.

Berlin is, it is said, to be surrounded with fortified barracks, which have already been commenced near the gates of the city.

The German Parliament assembled at Erfurt on the 20th of March. Advices were received to 20th, at which time little had been done beyond organizing the assembly.

It is said that negotiations have been opened by the Central States of Germany, with the United States, for the purchase of American vessels of war, completely equipped for service.

Turkey.

Advices from Constantinople state that preparations are making to conduct Kossuth and other Hungarian refugees to Katahia, Asia Minor, where they are to be confined for the term of five years.

A telegraphic dispatch of the 29th of March, from Trieste, states that an insurrection in Borneo is extending and increasing in strength. Two thousand Turkish troops were defeated by the insurgents, and compelled to evacuate the fortress of Banjaluka.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The newspaper representations respecting the forthcoming wheat crop, in Ohio, western New York, Indiana, Michigan, and all the States bordering on the lakes, are uniformly favorable, unless we except the northern portion of Illinois, where the winter wheat has received considerable injury from the open weather. In Michigan it is predicted that, if nothing occurs to change the present prospects, the crop will be double that of last year. As to this State, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says, reports from all the farming sections give flattering accounts of the prospects for a large crop.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Some friend, we don't recollect who it was, handed us the following article clipped from a paper (we don't now, nor never did, know what paper,) with a request that we would "give it a place" in the Journal. We are of the thin order ourself, and it may be that our friend thought it would suit our own case; but we must respectfully protest against such a comparison. The article is, however, on the whole, a pretty good description of the fat and thin man.

Fat Men.

"There is something cordial in a fat man. Every body likes him, and he likes everybody. Your Ishmaelites are, in truth, a bareboned race; a lank tribe are they—all skeleton and bile. Food does a fat man good: it clings to him, it fructifies upon him; he swells nobly out, and fills a generous space in life.—He is a living, walking specimen of gratitude to the bounty of the earth, and the fullness thereof; an incarnate testimony against the vanity of care, a radiant manifestation of the wisdom of good humor. A fat man, therefore, almost in virtue of being a fat man, is, *per se*, a popular man; and commonly he deserves his popularity. In a crowded vehicle the fattest man will ever be the first to make room. Indeed, he seems half sorry for his size, lest it be in the way of others, but others would not have him less than he is, for his humanity is usually commensurate with his bulk. A fat man has abundance of rich juices. The hinges of his system are well oiled; the springs of his being are noiseless; and so he goes his way rejoicing in full contentment and placidity. * * * A fat man feels his position solid in the world; he knows his being is cognisable: he knows he has a marked place in the universe, and that he need take no extraordinary pains to advise mankind that he is among them; he knows that he is in no danger of being overlooked. Your thin man is uncertain, and therefore he is uneasy. He may vanish any hour into nothing; already he is almost a shadow, and hence it is that he uses such laborious efforts to convince you of his existence; to pursuade you that he is actually something; that he is more than a nonentity; that he is a positive substance as well as his corpulent fellow creature.

* * * It really does take a deal of wrong to make one hate a fat man; and if we are not always so cordial to a thin man as we ought to be, Christian charity should take into account the force of prejudice which we have to overcome against his thinness. A fat man is the nearest to that most perfect of figures, a mathematical sphere, a thin man to that most limited of conceivable dimensions, a simple line. A fat man is a being of harmonious volume, and holds relation to the material universe in every direction; a thin man, in fact, is but the continuation of a point.—*Rev. Henry Giles.*

Senator Dickinson.

The Goshen (Orange Co.) Republican, pays the following well-merited tribute to the Hon. Senator DICKINSON, of New York:

We have been extremely gratified to witness the numerous evidences of patriotic devotion to the Union, that have been called forth by the slavery agitation. Prominent statesmen, from either section, and of both political parties, have boldly thrown themselve into the breach, and forcibly contended for a perpetuation of the blessings we have hitherto enjoyed.

Our own honored Senator, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, has given fresh evidence of his exalted patriotism and eminent ability to represent the great interests of the Empire State in the councils of the Nation.—Truly has he answered the confidence reposed in him, by his firm and dignified bearing in the moment of trial to his country. His devotion to her interests, we trust, will not go unrewarded. The just and merited rebuke administered by him to the fierceness of sectionalism, as exhibited in Congress, contributed greatly to calm the storm there raging, and gave motion to the ball of conciliation and compromise, which is rolling on and gathering strength daily.—Messrs. CASS, CLAY, WEBSTER and others, by their noble efforts in behalf of the Union, have added new lustre to their fame. A grateful people willingly award them the full measure of praise due to their distinguished merits.

The principle of non-intervention, proposed by Gen. CASS, is fast becoming the popular doctrine. It has been adopted by nearly the whole body of the democracy of the Union, many of whom resisted it, when their aid would have secured its beneficial operation, and saved the country from the contentions it has since endured. A better day, we trust, is dawning, when the different sections of the country will respect the rights and advance the interests of each other, and when all may rest in peace and security.

The Compromise Committee.

The Senate proceeded yesterday, by ballot, to the election of the committee of *thirteen*. The chairman alone was elected on the first ballot, and the honor fell to Mr. Clay, to whom the compliment was justly due for the exertions he has made in settling this agitating subject on conciliatory principles.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of the other twelve members of the committee. The requisite number was elected at one ballot, and the following were selected:

Messrs. Dickinson, of New York; Phelps, of Vermont; Bell, of Tennessee; Cass, of Michigan; Webster, of Massachusetts; Berrien, of Georgia; Cooper, of Pennsylvania; Downs, of Louisiana; King, of Alabama; Mangum, of North Carolina; Mason, of Virginia; and Bright, of Indiana.

The committee is distinguished for its ability. Six are selected from the slaveholding and seven from the non-slaveholding States. Seven are democrats, and six are whigs. May their consultations end in securing the tranquility, harmony, and union of our country!—*Wash. Union, 20th inst.*

PARDON OF DR. WEBSTER.—The following petition, for the pardon of Dr. Webster, is circulating in various parts of Georgia:

"AUGUSTA, April 13, 1850.

"To His Excellency, Gov. Geo. Biggs, of Mass:

"We, the undersigned, do present this petition to you, praying that you will pardon Dr. Webster for the alleged murder of Dr. Parkman, as an act of charity for the deep commisseration of his afflicted family."

Do the people who are signing a petition of this kind intend it as an insult to the Governor? If not, why not base the grounds for pardon upon something legally tenable?

The Boston Transcript, speaking of the anonymous epistless to the State and city authorities from various sections of the country, relative to Dr. Webster's trial, says:

"Persons at a distance can have but little idea of the unanimity of sentiment here, or of the loyalty of our population to their constituted rulers, to think that all the methods they adopt to turn the current of popular feeling, or to prevent the execution of our laws, will have the slightest effect upon those who are the sworn ministers of justice, in the State of Massachusetts."

The Florida Indians—Arrival from Indian River.

The steamer Monmouth, from Indian River, Florida, arrived at our port on Saturday last. She bro't a number of passengers, including several officers of the army in Florida. We have not obtained much news by this arrival, but sufficient to satisfy us, in connection with news direct from Tampa, that the Indians have determined not to remove peaceably.—BILLY BOW LEGS has evacuated his town with his followers, and with SAM JONES, has retired into the Southern extremity of the Everglades, where they are perfectly secure from the operation of the army during the summer.

We will add an extract from a letter from a gentleman in Florida, well acquainted with the movements of the Indians and the army, since the first outbreak.

"Gen. TWIGGS is a first rate man—but the Indians won't go. They are making fun of the gentry sent to remove them. The Indians never intended to go—they are smart and are fooling the army. General Bow Legs is some. He has got clear of the crying widows of the grabbed Indians and a few old gran dads—sold his fat hogs, received a good supply of blankets—but he cannot come in, for his 'child is burnt,' until it gets well. A scout recently sent to look after him found his town deserted. Gen. SAM JONES is in the Brig Cypress, where regulars are not prepared to follow him. The army will have to remain here this summer, and the State will drive the Indians in to them next winter.

Savannah Georgian, April 22d.

In a certain bathing-house, not a thousand miles from PHILLIP'S Beach, was this notice:—"People are requested not to use anything that are in the bathing-house, except the boarders." The grammar of the above is equal to that of the managerie man: "This, ladies and gentlemen, is the celebrated baboon, which picks nuts with its tail, which is its natural food."

Whiggery Present and Future.

Our jolly brother of the Louisville Democrat thus hits off Whiggery at the present hour. There is as much truth as "riproarious" fun in his picture and prophecy:

DEMOCRATIC MEASURES.—The Whigs have the offices of the general government, but Democrats have their policy triumphant.

A Bank of the United States is an obsolete idea.

The tariff of '46 is the approved financial measure of this country.

The independent treasury has vindicated itself, and it is not to be disturbed.

The doctrine of non-interference on the subject of slavery in the territories, the democratic doctrine, is seized upon by all the whigs of the Union who are trying to settle the question amicably at all. A more signal demonstration of the soundness and expediency of democratic doctrine could not be given.

Its opponents have endorsed it after all their fierce denunciations. The whigs have sanctioned what the democratic party has done, and their brag statesmen are now striving to accomplish what the democratic party proposed.

All right. It shows that the democratic party must hold the helm in this country; and if the whigs chance to get power, they have sense enough to follow the lead of democrats that have gone before, instead of trying to carry out their own views.

The amusing part of the story is, the prodigious fuss the whigs make about what they are doing.—CLAY has a great plan, WEBSTER has a greater, and BELL has something new too. How they do crow and brag! No wonder they feel proud and imagine they are some. They have got on democratic ground and find they can walk. They are as proud as little urchins learning to toddle across the floor like grown people. They begin to think that CLAY or WEBSTER might make a President, and play the JACKSON or POLK.

In 1852, look out for the whig platform in starring capitals:

"No National Bank;
No Protection;
The Independent Treasury;
Non-interference with Slavery anywhere;
Cuba! Canada!!
All the world and the rest of mankind!!!"

YEAS AND NAYS BY ELECTRICITY.—Mr. M. N. Henderson, of Buffalo, has invented a machine intended to take the yeas and nays by means of electricity. The Washington Republic thus describes it:

Upon the desks of the members is placed a key, similar to that used in telegraph offices, with positive and negative *poles*, and balanced in the centre. From these keys, wires run, under the floor to the Speaker's desk, upon which is to be placed a plate containing the names of the members in duplicate, with yea attached to one set, and nay to the other. Over the whole is a sheet of paper, chemically prepared, so that letters are formed by the passage of the electricity from the metal plate containing the names, through the paper. By touching one end of the key, it writes thus: H. Clay—*Yea.* By touching the other—H. Clay—*Nay.* After the Speaker announces that he is ready, the whole thing can be accomplished in one or two seconds, and all the additional time necessary is for the clerk to count and announce the result. The wires are designed to run up through the legs of the desks, and the whole is a neat and beautifully arranged system of telegraphing, and would effect an immense saving of the time of legislative bodies. It can but be accurate, which is another valuable qualification. Mr. H. is about to apply, or has applied, for letters patent.

☞The Abolitionists are making war upon every statesman who is for giving peace to his country by a liberal compromise. The last "Liberator" has two addresses from the pen of "a lady" abolitionist to Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, to both of whom she reads a severe lecture for the manly and patriotic course they have pursued. She charges the Senator from Kentucky with an utter want of "generosity or justice in any of his great speeches," and she charges the Senator from Massachusetts with "utter baseness." We trust that neither of these distinguished men can be swerved from their noble course and exalted purposes, by the railing of all the female abolitionists in christendom, or male fanatics either.—*Union.*

The Iowa Republican says that not less than ten thousand citizens of that State were about to leave it for California in the course of two or three weeks. It adds,

Iowa must feel the loss of so many able-bodied men leaving the State at one time. And when we take into consideration that, on an average, they will take with them not less than five hundred dollars each, it will be perceived that we have reason to fear the acquisition of California is not calculated to be any immediate benefit to our young State. And were it not for the constant and rapid influx of emigrants from other States to this, the loss would be felt to a much greater extent. But we have no doubt, from what we witnessed last fall and from present indications, that the increase to our present population will be from thirty to fifty thousand during the ensuing season.

California Courts.

Sometime in December last, whilst Judge —— was giving his decision upon the admissibility of some evidence, one of the lawyers rose and said: "Your decision is perfectly ridiculous. You just decided the question the other way."

Judge. I fine you ten dollars for impertinence.

Counsel. Here is the ten dollars—(at the same time throwing over a gold piece of that denomination, which lodged in his honor's bosom, and caused him to unbutton before he could get his fine.)

Some other question soon after arose, and whilst the Judge was giving his decision with becoming gravity, the following scene occurred:

Juror. Sheriff—(not wishing to interrupt the Judge)—go up to the City Hotel and bring me down a brandy cock-tail and one of the best cigars.

Judge. Sir, hadn't you better wait until I am through?

Juror. Certainly, I'll wait, but I'm most confoundedly thirsty.

The juror then turned around to Col. Weller, who was associate counsel for the defence, when the following dialogue ensued:

Juror: Colonel, don't you know me? I'm from Warren county, Ohio, and was introduced to you two years ago, by Tom Corwin, at the Pearl street Hotel, Cincinnati. I used to associate with gentlemen when home, but *here* they put me on their infernal juries.

Col. W: Well, we will soon be through with the case, and you will be relieved.

Juror: You used to be counted *some* in the way of a bear-fight, in Ohio; and I hope you will give the lawyers, on the other side, particular hell—they deserve it.

Col. W. Oh, no! we get along very peaceably. I've just come into the case, and have not yet been able to determine under what *law* we are trying it.

Juror. "Why, the law of *commen sense*—the only law worth a d—n anywhere."

The Colonel's reply was lost to our informant, his attention having been attracted by something else equally interesting.

In arguing the case before the jury, one of the counsel for the defence, after speaking of the manner in which California had been acquired, &c., alluded to the vast number of Spanish law-books produced on the other side, and exclaimed—"his eye, in fine, frenzy rolling"—"Here, sir, upon the virgin soil of California, with the meridian sun of the nineteenth century shining upon us, are we to be governed by authorities, printed at Madrid, two hundred years ago, and recently dug up by some legal antiquarian, from the ruins of the Spanish Inquisition? Will you, gentlemen of the jury, recognize this as law?"

Juror. "No-sir-*ee*—not by a d——d sight." (It is scarcely necessary to say that the counsel soon closed, and the defendant gained his suit.)

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM—*Prescription.*—Gum Guiacum, one drachm; Sweet Spirits Nitre, three do.; Rhubarb powdered, two do.; Cream of Tartar, one ounce; Flour of Sulphur, two ounces; one Nutmeg, powdered—all powdered, and mixed in one pint of clear Honey. *Dose:* Two large table spoonfulls at night, and two in the morning, for the first two days; after that, one each day, till the mixture is all taken.

PROFITS OF THE PACIFIC STEAMERS.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Sun says that the steamships running between Panama and San Francisco carry on an average 150 cabin passengers each way, at $300 each, and 250 steerage passengers at $150 each, thus realizing $165,000. The expenses do not exceed $55,700, so that the profits of the voyage, in passengers alone, are $109,300. Add to this the freight, say $8,000, and the total profit amounts to $117,300.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.—One of the brigs to search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN is in the Sectional Dock, being overlaid with planking and otherwise fitted for the Arctic Seas. Both vessels are to be fitted out not unlike those in the whaling service at the extreme North. Timbers are placed across their holds, from one side to the other, to guard them against lateral pressure from the ice; their bulk-heads are made almost solid with timbers and braces, and strong fastenings are introduced at all the exposed parts. Two thicknesses of planking and one of felt are placed over the original planking inside, and one layer of planking, with felt intervening, covers their decks. Over this there will be placed a coating of saw-dust and turpentine, the more effectually to guard them from the cold, after the manner of treating pilot boats in the winter season.

These vessels will be furnished with materials to construct a building or enclosure on deck in case they become fixed in the ice for any time. A number of men are employed in these preparations.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—We are indebted to Capt. MYGAT, of the smack Majestic, for the following:

Capt. MYGAT sailed from Tybee on Saturday morning; about 11 o'clock A. M., made a schooner off St. Helena Light Boat, with a British flag at half mast; run down for her, and found her to be deep, painted black with painted ports, black mastheads, and topmasts very long; had on her stern Adelade, of Baltimore. Her officers and crew, as far as could be seen, consisted of one white man and six negroes, the latter all on the quarter deck. The former hailed in bad English, and wished to know if they were near Cape Hatteras. On being informed of their position, they stood in for the land a short time, and then put about and followed the smack nearly to Stono, when they hauled off Southeast. They worked the vessel badly, and did not appear to know the coast, or understand navigation.—*Char. Courier.*

THE SUGAR TRADE OF LOUISIANA.—The sugar culture has increased very rapidly in Louisiana. The quantity raised in 1848 was 220,000 hhds., and 14,000,000 gallons of molasses. The growth in this branch of business within the last twenty years may be seen in the fact that in 1828 there were but 88,000 hhds. made, and in 1826 only 48,000 hhds. They begin to plant the cane by the middle of February, and to manufacture the sugar in October, although in average situations the cane does not ripen until November.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER AND HIS COURSE.—The Boston papers contain a letter from Hon. Daniel Webster, in reply to the testimonials of his friends in that city. Mr. Webster also enclosed a letter, sent him by Mr. Smith, the delegate from New Mexico, who asserts the impossibility of slavery ever obtaining a foothold in that country.

GREAT NEWSPAPER PRESS.—In the press lately invented by Messrs. HOE & Co., on two of which the Philadelphia Ledger is printed, the types are adjusted around a large cylinder, at every revolution of which, four small cylinders connected with it, give off four impressions of the paper. They are now building for the New York Sun, a press with eight of the small cylinders, which will give off eight impressions at a revolution, and at a slow speed will produce 20,000 impressions in an hour. The machinery delivers the sheets, but it requires a person at each cylinder, to put them in.

DEATH OF THOM THE SCULPTOR.—JAMES THOM, the well known Scotch sculptor and architect, died at his lodgings in New York on Wednesday, the 17th inst. THOM is best known to Philadelphians by his admirable group of Sir WALTER SCOTT, Old Mortality and his pony, at the entrance of Laurel Hill Cemetry. His Tam O'Shanter group is another of his great works, now in the possession of Roswell C. Colt, Esq., of Paterson, N. J. He first introduced the red free stone of which Trinity Church, New York, is built, and which is coming into such general favor in that city. He executed much of the fine carving of Trinity Church, but gave up the work before it was finished, and has since resided on a farm in Rockland county, N. Y., where, in addition to his agricultural labors, he has spent much time in gratifying his own peculiar tastes in architecture and sculpture. He began life as an obscure stone cutter, and by the irresistible force of his own native genius rose to eminence.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR THE MILLION.—One pound of chalk makes two gallons of milk.

Two twigs of birch broom—one ounce of tea.
Three ounces of sand—half a pound of sugar.
One stick of Spanish liquorice—two pots of porter.
Twenty noisy boys—one infuriated beadle.
Six friends in the pit—one blaze of triumph.
Eight protectionist facts—one falsehood.

MINERAL CAVE IN WISCONSIN.—The Madison (Wis.) Argus publishes a statement showing that there is, in that vicinity, a huge cave containing immense deposites of lead and copper.

The quantity of mineral lead seen in a distance of three miles only, (cave distance—perhaps three hundred yards,) was computed at about 200,000 tons. The discovery created great excitement at Foxtown, near the cave, and preparations for the erection of smelting furnaces were immediately made.

COTTON STATEMENT.—The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin says:

The total receipts of cotton up to the latest dates at all the ports amounted to 1,724,720 bales, being a decrease from last year's receipts to the same date of 464,362 bales. The decrease in foreign exports as compared with last year is 484,520 bales.

GRAVITY VS. FOLLY.—It was a saying of PALEY, that he who is not a fool half of the time, is a fool all the time. ROBERT HALL, who held a similar opinion, on being reproached by a very dull preacher, with the exclamation—"How can a man who preaches like you, talk in so trifling a manner?" replied—"There, brother, is the difference between us; you talk your nonsense in the pulpit—I talk mine out of it." The eminent Doctor SOUTH, being in the midst of a frolic on one occasion, and seeing a dignified, unbending acquaintance approaching, exclaimed—"Stop! we must be grave now; there is a fool coming!"

Spain has no railroads, no canals, no telegraphs, and not a single light-house.

The Barbers of Wheeling charge double price for shaving on Sunday. This is to make their customers on Saturday, and give the barbers a day of rest.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 11th instant, by JOHN SPELL, Esq., Mr. W. D. SPELL, to Miss POLLY LUCAS.

In Anson county, on the 10th instant, by Rev. A. B. SMITH, Col. EDMUND B. RICHARDSON, of Bladen, to Miss SARAH ANN MARSHALL, of Anson county.

In Raleigh, on the 11th inst., R. D. HAYNES, Esq., to Miss ELIZABETH L. BECK, of Danville, Va.

DIED.

In this town, on Wednesday morning, 24th instant, Mr. HENRY S. KELLY, of Orange county, New York, aged 30 years. Mr. KELLY had been a resident of this town for the last seven or eight years, where he was universally respected.

☞New York and New Haven papers please copy.

In this town, on the 20th inst., EDWARD LONG, seaman, of Philadelphia, aged 48 years.

☞Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Sampson county, N. C., recently, ROBERT JUDSON BELL, aged about 35 years. Mr. BELL was an honest, industrious man. He has left a wife and four children to lament his death. I don't say he did not have foibles; such as they were are now buried with him. But he had many virtues, and was a kind neighbor to all who came to him for help; and it is said no person who ever applied to him went away empty. *Com.*

Departed this life, near Lisbon, Sampson county, a short time since, Mrs. ANNA JANE RATLY, wife of Mr. JOHN RATLY, and daughter of the venerable LAZARUS MATHIS.

Those who personally knew the subject of this brief memoir, need not be told how many excellent qualities composed her character; yet although the trumpet of fame is silent, a quiet and soft sound of lamenation is heard: it passes from heart to heart, and tells with reciprocating sensibility that tender ties are broken; that a meek, kind and gentle spirit has departed. One that was guileless, spotless, and unstained; unwavering friendship, gratitude and thankfulness.—Cheerfulness alike under adversity or in prosperity; strict integrity and untiring industry in the discharge of all the duties of life. The stream of life with her flowed calmly and quietly along its channel. Thus lived, and thus died ANNA JANE RATLY; and it truly may be said of her none knew her but to love her; none named her but to praise. The writer had known the deceased about 30 years, and from the intimate acquaintance and knowledge he had of her, he sincerely wishes it was in his power to say something more permanent to her name, than this brief notice of respect and gratitude. Peace to ANNA's ashes.—*Com.*

In Cumberland county, on the 9th inst., Mr. NIELL McNIELL, aged 27 years.

In Washington county, on the 12th inst., WATRAS BECKWITH, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Bar in that part of the State.

In Warrenton, on the 2d inst., Mrs. BETSEY P. DUKE, wife of LAURENCE DUKE, and daughter of GEO. D. BASKERVILL, Esq.

In Raleigh, on the 15th inst., JOHN C. HUDSON, in his 20th year.

In Edgecombe county, on the 1st inst., Col. PETER HINES, aged about 80 years.

In Georgia, on the 13th February, Mr. MATTHEW FREEMAN, in his 59th year, formerly of Fayetteville.

A Song.

There's not a heath, however rude,
But hath some little flower
To brighten up its solitude,
And scent the evening hour.
There's not a heart, however cast
By grief and sorrow down,
But hath some memory of the past,
To love and call its own.

GOOD.—The London Punch says that the reason why editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled, is because they receive from one correspondent and another such a vast number of evil communications.

COTTON GOODS.—The amount of domestic cotton goods exported from Boston in January, February and March was $385,299, against $220,116 during the same time in 1849.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.—The question whether a minister may charge from the pulpit one of the church members with crime, and read the individual out of church, without being liable to the civil law, has been decided in the affirmative by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Somebody says he never knew a political abolitionist to put a negro into his best bed—nor a poor man to obtain a premium at a fair where there was a rich one to compete with him.

The N. O. Picayune informs us that Mrs. PARTINGTON, while visiting the Museum the other day, on looking among the old revolutionary relics and Scottish claymores, asked the superintendent if he had among his famous cutlery the axe of the apostles."

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 23.—Cotton has advanced since the receipt of Liverpool accounts. Sales at 11½. Flour has advanced and sells at $4 75 to $5 20. Corn 65 to 70. Bacon 6¼ to 6½.—*Obs.*

NEWBERN, April 22.—Naval Stores—Dip $2 10, Scrape $1 20; a few bbls. of virgin dip have been received and sold at $2 60.

CHARLESTON, April 22d.—COTTON.—The Cotton market was very quiet yesterday. The transactions were limited to some 223 bales, at prices ranging from 10½ to 12½c. The advance of ⅛c. paid on the previous day was fully sustained.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—Flour $5 a $5 12½; Wheat $1 15; Oats 35 a 37c; Mess Pork $10 50; Bacon—shoulders 4¼ a 4½, and sides 5 a 5½c; hams 10c; Whiskey 25c per gall. in bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22—6 P. M.—Flour 5 12 a $5 62½; Rye flour $2 81; Corn meal $2 62½; white Wheat $1 20, red $1 13 per bushel; yellow Corn 58c; Rio Coffee 10 a 10½c per lb; Whiskey 22½ a 23½c.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Flour $5 06¼ to $5 37; white wheat $1 31, red $1 13; corn 60 a 61c; oats 32 to 38c; mess pork $10 12½, prime $8 50; St. Domingo coffee 8c; cotton 12c; spirits turpentine 32c; crude turpentine $2 62½ per bbl.

NEW YORK, April 20th.—NAVAL STORES.—North County Turpentine is steady at $2,62½ per 280 lbs., with further sales of 1600 bbls. Common Rosin continues in good demand for shipment, and we have to report 2 a 3000 bbls. Wilmington at $1,08 a $1,10, afloat, and delivered; 2000 North County, $1, afloat; 750 Spirits Turpentine, 31½ and 32 a 32½ cents, cash, and 33½ a 32, on time, principally at 32, cash; that at the lower rate not in the best order; 150 White Rosin, $2,75 per 280 lbs.; 1000 selected Tar, for shipment, within our range; and 3000 as it was, $1,50.

Foreign Markets, per Steamer America.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—The news by the Canada from the United States caused an advance in Cotton from ⅛ to ⅛d on middling qualities of American descriptions. The sales for the past fortnight amounted to 66,000 bales, of which speculators took 17,000, and exporters 5,500. Nearly all was done last week, of which the sales were 45,000 bales. Fair Orleans cotton 7⅛d; Mobile 6⅞d; Upland 6¾d.

From the manufacturing districts, generally, there is but little to report. The tone of the Manchester market for some days past has been gradually improving, especially for yarns and fine goods.

CORN MARKET—There is an increased buoyancy in the corn market. Flour has advanced 1s per bbl., and Indian corn the same. Sales of white corn at 27s 6d a 28s; yellow 27s 6d a 28s. Sales of Baltimore and Philadelphia flour at 22s a 22s 6d per bbl.; Canal 21s. Corn Meal 12 to 13s. Sales of Wheat at 4s 6d to 6s 8d per bushel.

COFFEE—The recent public sales at Amsterdam were unsatisfactory, and caused prices to recede. They have since rallied slightly; the market is so unsettled that quotations would be useless. Good native ordinary Ceylon sold at London on the 23d at 54 a 56s per cwt.

PROVISIONS—In American provisions the market has been dull, and prices are lower, especially for bacon hams and lard, each of which have receded about 1s.

ROUGH TURPENTINE—A slow sale at 6s 9d per cwt. Spirits continue neglected; the last sale of American was at 31s 9d.

ROSIN—Sales of American Rosin at 3s a 3s 2d.

SUGAR—Holders show a disposition to realize at the reduction of 6d a 1s per cwt. At London the market was dull, except for refined.

TOBACCO—The market is less active than for some time past—holders, however, are firm, and prices unchanged. Sales for March rising 800 hhds.

TALLOW—Butcher's Association commands 37s per cwt.

The Meal market is unchanged.

OILS—Olive was lower.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, April 5.—The money market is uneasy. Bullion is still increasing in the Bank. It now exceeds 70 1-9 millions of pounds. Consols have fluctuated for the last week from 95⅝ to 95⅛, and closing at 96⅛, for money and account. American stocks are in good request; we have no quotations.

Freights continue high. American shipping scarce.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 18—Schr. Lucullus, Adams, Cardenas, to Barry, Bryant & Adams; with molasses.

Schr. Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

20—Brig Charles, Wooster, Boston, in ballast, to Potter & Kidder.

Schr. Minerva Wright, Myers, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Alaric, Sandford, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Mohawk, Johnson, Boston, to Ellis & Russell; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Emeline, ——, Wilmington, Del., in ballast, to Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. Mary Powell, Williams, New York, to G. W. Davis; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Martha H. Styron, Styron, Plymouth, N. C., to Potter & Kidder.

21—Schr. Pushaw, ——, Boston, in ballast, to Potter & Kidder.

22—Br. Barque Georgiana, Harriss, Newport, (Eng.,) to DeRosset & Brown; with iron for Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company.

Br. Brig Fortune Teller, Hocker, Cardiff, (Wales,) to DeRosset & Brown; with iron for Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company.

Brig Celestina, Fickett, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams; with stone for Fort Caswell.

Schr. Laura, Rabun, Shallotte, to Anderson & Latimer.

Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to Carroll & Fennell; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. George M. Robertson, McFarland, Baltimore, to Ellis & Russell; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer Wm. B. Meares, Toomer, Fayetteville, to John Banks.

25.—Schr. Glenroy, Glazier, New York, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

CLEARED.

April 18—Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 150 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1200 do. rosin.

20—Brig Monticello, Clifford, Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis; with 100,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Cutler, Bibber, Wilmington, (Del.,) by G. W. Davis; with 100,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Regulator, Atkins, Baltimore, by G. W. Davis; with 100,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichol, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 117 bbls spirits turpentine, 1200 do. turpentine, 412 do. rosin, 42 bales cotton goods, &c.

22—Brig R. & S. Lamson, Moore, Boston, by Russell & Kendrick; with 50 bbls. spirits turpentine, 724 do. tar, 360 do. pitch, 309 do. rosin, staves, hides, &c.

Brig Albemarle, Comery, Liverpool, by G. Harriss; with 500 bbls. turpentine, 1417 do. tar.

Schr. Pacific, Russell, Onslow co., by Martin & Cronly.

Schr. Albion, Dexter, Onslow co., by do. do.

24—Brig R. L. Palmer, Park, Liverpool, by Barry, Bryant & Adams; with 1740 bbls. turpentine, 314 do rosin.

Schr. Madagascar, McFarland, New York, by Russell & Kendrick; with 90,000 feet timber.

Schr. Lucy Ann, Ogden, Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, rice, lumber, cotton goods, yarns.

Br. Brig Elizabeth Wilthew, Griffeth, St. Thomas, by DeRosset & Brown; with 90,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, by Carroll & Fennell; with goods for sundry persons.

Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, by John Banks; with goods for sundry persons.

25—Brig Medora, McGwire, Boston, by Geo. W. Davis; with 200 bbls. spirits turpentine, 300 bbls. pitch, 1,500 bbls. rosin.

Br. Schr. Zelus, Stubbs, Turk's Island, by G. W. Davis; with 60,000 feet lumber, 30,000 common shingles, 10,000 contract shingles, 200 bushels corn, 20 tcs. rice, 100 hams, 2 bbls pickled oysters.

Schr. M. Wright, Myers, N. York, by E. J. Lutterloh; with rosin, &c.

Schr. Lillie Saunders, Corson, Philadelphia, by G. Harriss; with naval stores, lumber, &c.

26.—Schr. Mary Powell, Williams, New York, by Geo. Harriss.

For Sheriff.

☞We are authorized to announce THOS. H. WILLIAMS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election.

March 15, 1850 27-tf

☞We are authorized to announce GEORGE ALDERMAN as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.

March 15, 1850 27-tf

Town papers please copy till election.

VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER—I announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your County, and solicit your votes at the ensuing election. S. D. WALLACE.

March 8, 1850 26-tf

Papers of the town will copy till otherwise ordered.

To the Independent Voters of New Hanover County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In accordance with the wishes of a number of my friends, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Should you honor me with your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge its duties with fidelity and impartiality. G. J. MOORE.

New Hanover county, Feb'y 22, 1850 23-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIAM SELLARS as a candidate for Major of the 30th Regiment North Carolina Militia, at the election on the first Saturday (4th) in May next.

March 15, 1850 27-te

☞We are authorized to announce Capt. ASA A. HARTSFIELD, as a candidate for Major of the 30th Regiment North Carolina Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major DAVID WILLIAMS.

April 5, 1850. 30-te

To the Independent Voters of 30th Reg't N. C. Militia:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In accordance with the wish of a number of my friends, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Major of the above Regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major DAVID WILLIAMS. I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and impartiality. JOHN W. HOWARD.

Topsail Sound, New Hanover co., April 19, 1850 32-tf

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1850.

BACON, per pound.				NAVAL STORES,			
Hams,	$ 8	a	$ 9½	Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Middlings,	6½	a	7½	Yellow Dip,	0 00	a	2 00
Shoulders,	6	a	6½	Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	3 65
Hog round,	7	a	7½	Hard,	0 00	a	1 15
Western,	5½	a	6	Tar,	1 05	a	1 10
BEANS, per bush.				Pitch,	0 00	a	1 00
White,	00	a	1 00	Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
BEESWAX,				Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Per pound,	18	a	20	Do. No. 3,	72½	a	75
BUTTER,				Sp'ts Turp., per			
Per pound,	15	a	25	gallon,	24½	a	00
BEEF, per bbl.				Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
N. Mess,	12 50	a	14 00	OIL, per gallon.			
Do. Prime,	7 00	a	9 00	Sperm,	75	a	1 37
BEEF CATTLE,				Linseed, N C.	80	a	85
Per 100 lbs.,	6 00	a	6 25	Neats Foot,	00	a	0 00
CORN,				PEAS, per bushel.			
Per bushel,	51	a	53	Ground,	0 00	a	0 00
Meal, bush.,	60	a	62½	Black Eye,	60	a	65
COFFEE, per lb.				Cow,	60	a	62½
Rio,	13½	a	14	PORK, per barrel.			
St. Domingo,	11½	a	12½	Nor. Mess,	12 00	a	12 50
Laguyra,	14	a	15	Do. Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Cuba,	00	a	00	Fresh, per lb.	0	a	0
Java,	16	a	18	POTATOES.			
CANDLES, per lb.				Irish, bbl.,	0 00	a	1 00
Tallow,	14	a	16	Sweet, bush.,	40	a	50
Sperm,	40	a	45	POULTRY.			
Adamantine,	31	a	32	Chickens, live,	10	a	15
EGGS, per doz.,	10	a	12½	Do. dead,	12½	a	25
FEATHERS,				Turkeys, live,	40	a	80
Per pound,	00	a	35	Do. dead,	40	a	1 00
FLOUR, per barrel.				RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Canal,	7 00	a	7 50	Clean, cask,	3 12½	a	3 25
Fayetteville,	5 25	a	5 50	Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
HAY, per 100 lbs.				SALT, per bushel.			
North River,	55	a	60	Turks Island.	00	a	15½
Eastern,	65	a	70	Liv'l sack,	00	a	1 00
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½	SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
LARD, per lb.				SHINGLES, per M.			
No. Carolina,	7	a	7½	Country,	1 25	a	1 50
Western,	6½	a	7	Contract,	0 00	a	3 00
LIME, per barrel.				STEEL, per lb,	12	a	25
Thomastown,	70	a	1 00	STAVES, per M.			
LUMBER, River, per M.				W. O. barrel,			
Floor. B'ds,	11 00	a	11 25	rough,	00 00	a	10 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	4 00	Do. dressed,	0 00	a	00 00
Scantling,	0 00	a	0 00	R. O. hhd.,			
LIQUORS, per gallon.				dressed,	00 00	a	00 00
N. E. Rum,	30	a	33	Do. rough,	00 00	a	8 00
Gin,	28	a	30	SUGAR, per pound.			
Whiskey, rec.	31	a	32	New Orleans,	6	a	7
Do. N. O. do.	29	a	30	Porto Rico,	7	a	8
Do. Old Nick,	00	a	75	St. Croix,	7	a	8½
Apple Brandy,	30	a	40	Loaf,	10	a	11½
Peach do.	00	a	00	TIMBER, per M.			
MOLASSES, per gall.				Shipping,	0 00	a	0 00
West Indies,	18	a	20	Mill, prime,	6 00	a	7 00
New Orleans,	00	a	00	Do ord'y,	5 00	a	5 75
MACKEREL, per bbl.				Do. inf'r,	0 00	a	0 00
No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00	TALLOW,			
No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00	Per pound,	6	a	7
No. 3,	0 00	a	3 50	WINES, per gallon.			
MULLETS,				Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Per barrel,	4 00	a	4 50	Port,	1 25	a	4 00
NAILS, per lb.,	4	a	5	Malaga,	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a	$ ..
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	0 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,	50	a	00
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	0
Lumber, per M.,	4 00	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	00	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	0
Lumber, per M.,	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	65
Lumber, per M.,	6 00	a	7 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 25, 1850.

BACON.—Several wagon loads have been brought in since last report. We have no change to notice in prices.

BEEF CATTLE—Good stall fed Beef is worth from 6 to 6½ cents per lb., on the hoof.

COFFEE—Quotations nominal, and inclined downwards.

CORN.—This market continues pretty well supplied. Last sales from 51 to 53c per bushel—by the cargo. Sales from store at 54 a 55 cents per bushel.

FLOUR.—Fayetteville brands continue scarce, and in demand at $5 50 for super.

HAY—We hear of no sales

LARD.—Stock heavy and sales slow.

LIME—No arrival this week.

LIQUORS—See table for prices.

LUMBER.—Four rafts flooring boards have changed hands at $11 a $11 25 per M.

MOLASSES.—A cargo of 261 bbls and 8 tierces Cardenas molasses arrived since last report, selling from wharf in lots to suit at 18, 19 and 20 cents per gallon. Cargo reported last week, has all been disposed of.

NAVAL STORES—The receipts of raw Turpentine, since our last report, have been quite light. Our former highest quotation has been fully sustained for yellow dip; virgin dip has advanced 50 to 65 cents per bbl.; and hard 5 cents per bbl.—We quote as the current price to-day: yellow dip $2, hard $1 15, and virgin dip $3 65 per bbl. of 280 lbs. Tar has advanced 5 cents, and in demand—receipts light. Sales of Spirits Turpentine have been very small during the week; we hear of no transactions over quotations. Sales of about 3000 barrels No. 3 Rosin at 72½ and 75 cents per bbl. The market is now bare, and 1¼ cents has been offered and refused for No. 1 White Rosin.

SHINGLES.—46,000 contract Shingles sold at $3; and 30,000 common do. at $1 25 per 1000. Sale of 70,000 common do., to arrive, at $1 50 per 1000.

STAVES—Sales limited. See table for last prices.

FREIGHTS—Without change. See table.

TIMBER.—Some 8 or 10 rafts have been disposed of within the range of our quotations.

EXCHANGE—On Northern Cities 1 per cent.; on Southern ½ per cent.

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.

J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.

There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.

Wilmington, N. C., April 25, 1850 33-12m

CLARENDON HORSE GUARDS—ATTENTION!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the usual place of parade on Saturday, 27th instant, at 9½ o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for inspection and drill, with 10 rounds of Blank Cartridge.

By order of the Captain,

April 25, 1850] E. D. HALL, O. S.

JUST Received. A fresh supply of Domestic Goods.
For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

CHERRY Bounce. A very superior article.
For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:

Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Pathology, Mineralogy and Geology.
J. KING, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence.
J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

CLINICAL LECTURES.

Medicine—Prof. H. J. HULCE.
Surgery—Prof. R. S. NEWTON.
Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Anatomical Demonstrator.

The fees for a full course of lectures amount to $105. Each Professor's Ticket, $15. Matriculator's, $5. Demonstrator's Fee, $10. Graduation, $20.

Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.

R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.
JOHN DELAFIELD, Esq., Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.

TERMS—$50 per Session.

All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to E. W. M. KING, Esq.

Memphis, Tenn., March, 1850.

The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and professional acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.

Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eligibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that ANY OTHER CITY HAS MORE.

The first class of the Law and Medical Departments of this Institute were small, but the gentlemen composing them are talented and in the highest degree respectable—a favorable omen for the future prosperity of the Institute.

That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a UNIT in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted.

E. W. M. KING,
[33-12m] President of the Memphis Institute.

APRIL 22d.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE, this day, the following works:—Macauley's History of England, 2 volumes, bound in sheep and muslin. Webster's large octavo Dictionary. The third volume of The Women of the Revolution, by Mrs. Ellett. Flora's Interpreter. Flora's Lexicon. Miss Leslie's Lady's Receipt Book, a new edition. A large quantity of the Workman's Time Table. The Southern Harmony. The Matron's Manual, by Dr. Hollick. Russell's History of the United States, for schools. Geography of the Heavens. Cottage Bible. The Psalmist, bound in sheep. The Psalmist, bound in Turkey morocco.

ALSO, a large and extensive assortment of School Books; Pens; Ink; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Copy Books; Blank Books, &c. &c.

GET THE BEST.

Webster's large quarto Dictionary; a work every person should have. Robbin's Outlines of History. The Scholar's Companion, containing exercises on the orthography, derivation and classification of English words; an excellent school book. Portfolios of every size, with and without locks. Village Sermons. Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises. Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry. A large assortment of Visiting, Printing, and Playing Cards. Bristol board. Envelopes, &c. &c. L. H. PIERCE.

COFFEE.—50 bags Coffee. For sale at the lowest prices, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUST Received—Extra Genesee Flour, in 24½ and 49 lb. bags, fresh ground. For sale by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

BOSTON Crackers.—Just received Bent & Co's Boston Crackers, in tin cans. For sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

OLD NICK.—6 bbls. Old Nick Whiskey. For sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

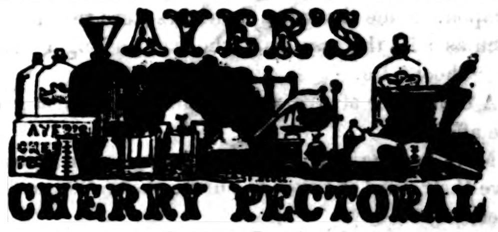
PEARSALL'S Hams. 210 of very handsome and superior flavor. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

FLOUR. 86 bbls. assorted brands. For sale by
OWEN HOLMES.

MOLASSES. 25 tierces, (said to be the best in market.)
For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

SUGAR. 5 hhds., 20 bbls., and 10 half bbls. superior Sugar. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

SUGAR.—2 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar, best quality,
25 half-barrels " " "
10 bbls. crushed "
5 " powdered "
4 " granulated "
For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

This truly valuable Remedy for all diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has become the chief reliance of the afflicted, as it is the most certain cure known for the above complaints. While it is a powerful remedial agent in the most desperate and almost hopeless cases of Consumption, it is also, in diminished doses, one of the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are known to the world, and the world respect their opinions.

From Professor Hitchcock.

James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL. D.,
President of Amherst College.

From the "London Lancet."

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is one of the most valuable preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a careful examination, we do not hesitate to say we have a large appreciation of its merits and the fullest confidence in its usefulness for coughs and lung complaints.

Dr. Brewster, of Windham co., Conn., sends us the following testimony:

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: I enclose you a certificate from Mrs. Catherine K. Cady, a highly respectable lady of this village, wife of Mr. Seth Cady, Deputy Sheriff of Windham county, Conn. The cure in her case was very prompt, and has attracted general attention.

W. A. BREWSTER, M. D.

WEST KILLINGLY, Ct., Sept. 28, 1848.

This may certify that I was afflicted with a very severe cough in the winter of '47-'8, which threatened to terminate in Consumption. I had tried many medicines in vain, and was cured by the use of "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

CATHERINE K. CADY.

Direct Evidence.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, the use of which I immediately commenced, according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine. E. A. STONE, A. M.,
Principal Mt. Hope Seminary.

From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts:

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: Enclosed please find remittance for all the CHERRY PECTORAL last sent me. I can unhesitatingly say that no medicine we sell gives such satisfaction as your's does; nor have I ever seen a medicine which cured so many cases of Cough and Lung Complaints. Our Physicians are using it extensively in their practice, and with the happiest effects. Truly yours, D. M. BRYANT.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. EVANS & BRO., and Druggists generally throughout the State.

April 26, 1850 33-3m

CABINET FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

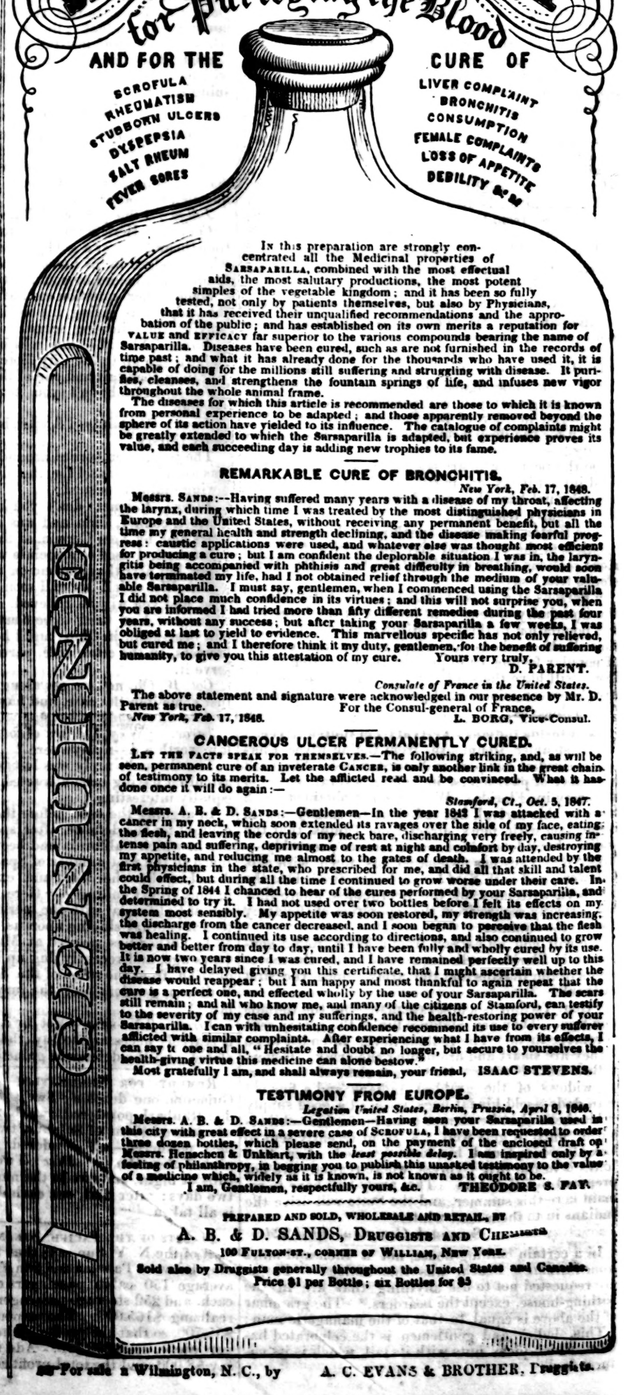
JAMES H. COOKE, No. 36 Broadway, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,) NEW YORK, has now in store a full and complete assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, to which he is daily making large additions.

Purchasers of articles in his line, would do well to look at his stock, among which will be found every article for the complete furnishing of a house, ranging with the following low rates:

High Post Bedsteads, from [illegible]
Mahog'y French do. [illegible]
Walnut do. do. [illegible]
Cottage do. do. [illegible]
Mattresses at the lowest market rates.
Sofas, city manufacture [illegible]
Rocking Chairs, mahogany [illegible]
Mahogany Parlor Chairs, (per dozen) [illegible]
Bureaus, Card Tables, Book Cases, and Wardrobes, finest qualities, and warranted equal to any in the market.

☞Particular attention paid to the packing and shipping of goods, which is done by experienced workmen [illegible]

New York, March 6, 1850 [illegible]



THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depôt, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorised to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.—SENATE.

The credentials of the Hon. Mr. Elmore, appointed by the Governor of South Carolina to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Calhoun, were presented.

Mr. Foote called for the consideration of the special order—his motion for a select committee. The question was on Mr. Benton's amendments, or string of instructions to be given to the committee. Mr. Clay moved to amend Benton's amendment by striking all out, and inserting the following:—"That the Senate does not think it necessary to instruct the committee upon any subject." He hoped this would be adopted. Mr. Benton said he threw himself back on his original amendment, withdrawing that before the Senate. Mr. Clay moved his non-instruction amendment to that amendment. Mr. Benton contended that the proceeding was not parliamentary, being intended to do away with a proposition. He contended that the admission of California ought to be considered immediately without reference to, or connection, with any other measure. To raise the committee, would be to delay the matter three weeks. Mr. Clay replied at length to Mr. Benton, and contended, that by raising the committee, and confining the admission of California with other necessary measures, that admission could be obtained sooner than in any other way. If opposition to the appointment of the committee were withdrawn, we should get on faster. Mr. Benton replied at length. Mr. Douglas spoke of some of the provisions of his California bill, in relation to the public lands in California; he was called to order by Mr. Foote, who objected that the subject was foreign to the question before the Senate. Mr. Benton then moved to lay the motion to raise the committee upon the table.—This was rejected—yeas 24, nays 28. Mr. Benton then moved to amend the amendment by adding his fourteen points. He would see whether the previous question was in force here or not. He said that the cry of wolf! wolf! had been unnecessarily raised by the South. He wanted to show that there was no cause for this cry. He animadverted upon the Southern Address as having caused needless agitation.—His amendments were introduced for the avowed purpose of throwing obloquy on the authors and signers of the Southern Address.

Mr. Foote remarked that the Hon. John C. Calhoun, who was in his grave, and the cause of mourning with the nation, was the author, and that he would live when his calumniators and detractors would be consigned to oblivion and contempt—and who, said Mr. Foote, is thus aspersing his memory? a gentleman who calls himself the oldest Senator; a man who———

Here Benton, with a violent crush of his chair, left his seat, and with an expression of countenance which indicated a resolve for no good purpose, rapidly approached Mr. Foote. The latter withdrew to a position near the Vice President's chair, in the aisle, and drew a pistol, without, however, pointing the same, and merely standing in an attitude of defence, the barrel of his weapon turned toward the ground.

Mr. Benton was within three or four feet from Mr. Foote's chair when he was stopped. Mr. Foote was also surrounded, and immediately surrendered his weapon. Some theatrical flourishes were then made, such as "let the assassin," who was no longer armed, "shoot," &c.

A committee of five was appointed to investigate the affair.

Mr. Clay suggested that both gentlemen should give their word of honor to pursue the matter no farther.

Mr. Benton would give no pledge that might seem to acknowledge a fault, when he had been guilty of none; he asserted that the pistol had been prepared for the purpose of assassinating him.

Mr. Foote said that he had been threatened with personal violence, and being of diminutive size and in feeble health, he had, by the advice of his friends, armed himself for his own protection;—that when Benton advanced upon him, he believed that it was his intention to shoot or stab him, and, in consequence, had withdrawn from his seat, which was in a corner, to a position where he could defend himself without endangering any of the friends who sat near him.—After some further talk the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, after the journal was read, proceeded to vote for a Clerk. The tellers—the same as those who acted yesterday—reported the following as the result of the several votes, viz:

	6th	7th.	8th.	9th.
Young	72	73	70	96
Walker	47	49	55	82
Prindle	30	26	16	5
Stansbury	7	8	6	4
Smith	3	1	0	0
Dow	1	0	0	0
Glossbrenner	4	3	2	0
Forney	5	3	3	0
Clarke	6	8	13	1
Walbridge	5	4	3	0
Flood	0	0	4	0
	180	175	172	188
Necessary to a choice	91	88	87	95

So Judge Young, of Ill., formerly Commissioner of the Land Office, was duly elected. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 18.—SENATE.

[We copy this day's proceedings from the Baltimore Sun.]

The Vice President announced that he had appointed the following Senators the committee on the subject of the breach of the order of the Senate by Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote: Messrs. Dodge, of Wiss., Webster, King, Phelps, Rusk, Bell, Shields.

Mr. Dodge asked to be excused on account of his intimate personal relations with Mr. Benton; which was agreed to.

Mr. Shields asked to be excused. Rejected.

Mr. Rush gave, as a reason why he should be excused, his inexperience in the Senate. Not allowed.

It was ordered that the place of Mr. Dodge be filled by the Chair.

A bill was reported to cause American hemp to be used in the naval service.

Mr. Sturgeon reported a bill to establish an agricultural bureau.

Mr. Benton moved to postpone all subjects preceding the California bill, and to take up that bill.

A question of order arose on this.

Mr. Foote appealed to the Senator to allow him, according to the understanding yesterday, to finish his speech.

Mr. Clay moved to lay Mr. Benton's motion on the table.

This was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 24.

Mr. Foote's motion was taken up, and he said that being seriously desirous of obtaining a vote on this question, he would waive his right to speak.

Mr. Mangum hoped that the Senate would vote on each of the propositions of the Senator from Missouri. There was a disposition to bring this matter to a speedy close. He hoped no one in the majority would be induced to say a word that would produce delay.

Mr. Clay concurred in this. The Senate have decided solemnly that it would not seperate California from the subjects to be referred to the committee.

Mr. King spoke in favor of bringing the matter to a close.

Mr. Benton. As gentlemen on the other side had given him their programme, he would give his. He proposed that the Senate take up the California bill. To all amendments opposed to it, he would be content to give a silent negative vote. He had given all his reason against attaching other subjects to that bill. If the Senate would adopt this cause, the California bill would be passed at once.

He moved to lay on the table the subject pending, and take up the California bill, and thereon he asked the yeas and nays.

The motion was lost—yeas 24, nays 28. The question recurred on the motion as it stood before, i. e. Mr. Benton's instructions, fifteen in number.

Mr. Benton called for a separate vote on each instruction.

The first proposition was read, and Mr. Benton spoke in its support.

Mr. Butler, Mr. Turney, Mr. Borland and others, gave reason for their intention to vote in the negative on each proposition, regarding them as conflicting with the decision of the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Cass would explain how he should vote.

Mr. Dickinson hoped gentlemen would vote and not speak. This was the easiest way to get through with these questions.

On the new proposition to exempt California from any expense, on the bill reported by the committee, tne vote was yeas 25, nays 25.

The other propositions were rejected.

Mr. Hale moved to refer all the abolition petitions—referred.

This created a debate, in which Mr. Davis, of Miss., Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hale, Mr. Mason, Mr. Clay, Mr. Clemens and others took part. This was ruled out of order.

The question was taken on the motion to appoint a select committee of thirteen by ballot, for the consideration of the resolutions of Mr. Clay and Mr. Bell.

This was agreed to—31 to 22—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Dickinson, Davis, of Miss., Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney Underwood, Whitcomb, Yulee—31.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dodge, of Wiss., Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Walker, Webster—22.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., said he was not prepared to ballot now. He moved to postpone the balloting until one o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the abolition petitions laid on the table this session, be referred to the same committee.

An adjournment was moved and agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. R. M. Young, clerk elect, presented himself at the Speaker's table, and took the usual oath.

The Speaker suggested the propriety of the House appointing a committee to revise the adjustment and settlement of the accounts of the late clerk. There was, he said, a very large contingent fund under his charge; and it was due alike to the late clerk, and the clerk elect, that a committee be appointed for that purpose.

On motion, by Mr. McClernand, the committee of accounts were directed to supervise the settlement of the accounts of the late clerk.

Mr. Littlefield submitted a resolution in reference to the doorkeeper and postmaster, which the chair ruled to be out of order.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution to dismiss Mr. Hornor, doorkeeper. This was also ruled out of order, when Mr. Brown made specific charges against Mr. Hornor, as follows, which he moved to a select committee of five.

1st. That said Hornor made a false certificate, under and by virtue of which his brother drew pay as an officer of the House, at a time when his said brother was notoriously absent from the city of Washington, and held an office in the State of Wisconsin, the duties of which he was discharging, and for which he was receiving a salary from the United States.

2d. That he has dismissed from his place a page of this House, without cause, and in his attempted justification, made a false charge against the said page, calculated to disgrace him, and subject him to a criminal prosecution.

3d. That said Hornor has made false statements in regard to the manner of discharging his official duties.

The question was taken, and the Chair appointed the following committee: Messrs. Old, Newell, Phelps, Caldwell of N. C., and Leffler.

Mr. Richardson asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a resolution looking to the appointment of a select committee of nine, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire and report to the House the course of action adopted by Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, in reference to the payment of large claims to certain individuals named; whether he had usurped the power of appointment in the Pension and General Land Offices, &c. &c.

Mr. Toombs objected to the reception of the resolution, but before any action was had the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the discussion of the California question.

Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee, and Mr. Ashton, successively addressed the House, when the committee rose.

The deficiency bill, returned from the Senate with amendments, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker asked and obtained permission to appoint a member to occupy the Chair during a necessary absence of a few days. Adjourned.

Steam Frigates for the Naval Service.

A writer in the New York Courier and Enquirer treats this subject very ably, and proves that there is no nation in the world which is more favored with all the materials for the construction of powerful and almost impregnable sea steamers, than the United States. We agree with him, and should be pleased to see the huge wooden boxes that now cumber our Navy, and float about the ocean with crews numbering in many instances five hundred men, whose consumption of beef is as great as their opportunity for useful seamanship is trammelled by the ponderous proportions and dullness of the sailer they may be on, superseded by swift and strong steamers. Those vessels would be much more serviceable for the defence of our coast, or for the attack of an enemy, as was shown in the bombardment of Vera Cruz, &c.

By way of showing the effectiveness of the steamer, as contrasted with other vessels of the Navy, the writer in the Courier and Enquirer says:

"The most powerful steam frigate afloat on the ocean is the Mississippi, I verily believe. I have known her, while at Vera Cruz, as the flag ship of Commodore Perry, during the late war with Mexico—when the tremendous Norther was blowing so that you could see the wind, apparently; when other vessels—steamers and sailers—were dragging ashore—to get under way, and with her all-powerful engines bear up against the furious elements, and seemingly exult in her strength to battle with their most violent efforts, and to overcome them in their own peculiar province—while rushing through a deluge of flying waves to the rescue of wrecked mariners on an island where many must have perished but for her timely aid, as the cold surge of the foaming breakers were making a clear breach over them. I have seen her get under way with a line of small steamers and schooners three hundred yards astern, and walk off with them as if she had nothing in tow; and thus she bore down, 'like the Syrian of old,' upon the seaboard towns of Mexico, until she became a terror to the whole coast.

"I have seen a broadside of Paixhan guns fired from her spar deck which scarcely created a vibratory motion throughout her steadfast hull. She may be termed a national monument, and the right sort of a monument for a 'go-ahead' nation like ours.

"A dozen steamers like the 'Mississippi,' to protect our Atlantic coast, from Passamaquoddy down to the Rio Grande—in conjunction with a metalic band of Railroad along the shores, and the lightning Telegraph from Maine to Texas, would render futile the attempt of any nation or combination of nations to blockade or otherwise annoy our seaport towns.—But without steam frigates, we *cannot* defy the world in arms."

The meanest man in the world lives in West Troy. In helping him out of the river once, a man tore the collar off his coat. The next day he sued him for assault and battery.

The Pittsburgh Journal says:—The total value of the manufactures of Pittsburg, great and small, including also the coal sent out, very considerably exceeds $50,000,000 per annum.

The Wife.

She clung to him with woman's love,
  Like ivy to the oak:
While o'er his head, with crushing force,
  Earth's chilling tempest broke.

When the world looked cold on him,
  And blight hung o'er his name—
She soothed his cares with woman's love,
  And bade him rise again.

When care had furrowed o'er his face,
  And clouded his young hours,
She wove among his crown of thorns
  A wreath of love's own flowers.

And never did that wreath decay,
  Or one bright flower wither;
For woman's tears e'er nourished them,
  That they might bloom forever.

'Tis ever thus with woman's love,
  True till life's storms have passed;
And, like the vine around the tree,
  It braves them till the last.

From the Hornets' Nest.

Patent Sermon.

"Don't be pokin your nose in everybody's fryin pan."

My hearers, that wonderful writer and great theologian Sancho Panza, who lived in the great kingdom of Asia, a long while ago, makes use of this sublime saying, in the forty-third book of his history of Pocahontas. From this we learn that people were then pretty much like they are now—kitchens were built, and frying pans invented.

My hearers, I'm afraid that some of you don't read the writings of Sancho as often as you ought. Some of you are eternally running your noses into other people's affairs, like a sow's snout into the milk pail. It's a mighty bad practice some of you have of attending to other people's business and letting your own run to seed, like a stray cockle in a fence corner.—But it's all a way you've got. Don't be so all-fired officious in your neighbor's affairs, like a sharp nosed constable in an election fight.

It's mighty unpleasant, when you have fish to fry, to find a fellow poking his nose into the fryin pan, like a scalded dog's in a soup basin—unpleasant, very!

Some of you, my hearers, are so all-fired knowing, and so exceedingly obliging, that you can't keep from kicking up a fuss, where it don't concern you any more than latin does a tadpole, or common sense does a "*nice young man.*" Oh, my hearers, don't let this epithet ever justly be applied to you;—don't let your manhood ever be disgraced by such a term of reproach; a "nice young man," indeed! My hearers, did any of you ever know one of this singular race of long-haired, slick-headed, fine-coated, kid gloved, two legged straddle bugs, come to anything? (one of the hearers exclaims, "no, we never!")

My hearers, don't be after making such nincompoops of yourselves; don't be like asses, eternally braying about; depend upon it, people will find out that your ears are as long as your tongue, and set you down for something worse than mules, if you don't take care of your nose and mind your own business.

Thus sayeth the preacher.—Amen.

The March of Science.

BY THE YOUNG 'UN.

A raw specimen of the rawest kind of Yankee arrived at the Franklin House, in Philadelphia, one day last week, and having been shown to an apartment, he hastily adjusted his outer man, and made his appearance in the reception room, below. He walked up to the office, and inquired of the attendant "whar he could find a doctor?" The servant referred him to the clerk.

"Wal nabur—Whar'll I git a doctor?"

"A physician?"

"No—a *doctor*."

"Beg pardon, sir—a surgeon, you mean."

"No I don't, nuther. I mean a teuth-doctor."

"Ah—a dentist. Yes."

"Wal—I do' no' wat you calls 'em, *yere*—but we calls 'em teuth-doctors down *our* way."

"Your teeth trouble you, eh?"

"Blast it! I recken you'd think so—ef you had it. 'Taint dun nuthin but jump like blazes, for more 'n ten hours; an' I'm gwoin teu hev it aout, sure!"

The stranger was forthwith directed to the nearest dentist. Arriving at the hotel door, he hailed a cab, and gave him the doctor's address (which happened to be in the *next* street beyond!) and having rode *fifteen minutes*, he was backed up in front of the door! He jumped out—paid his "four levies"—jerked the bell-pull—and was ushered into the "drawing room."

During the operation upon a customer who preceded him, he amused himself by staring at the pictures upon the walls, or in handling over the instruments—occasionally inquiring "what *this* was fer?" or "what the man did with *that*?" until his turn arrived, and the operator requested him to be seated.

"Whar?"

"Here, sir—if you please."

"I want a teuth pulled."

"I understand, sir."

"Wal—s'pose you deu."

"Be seated, sir—please."

"Oh, yaas. There—that's the feller, *thar*," continued the Yankee—and he made such a hole in his face, as safely rendered it an "open countenance!" The opperator immediately adjusted his forceps, seized the molar, and with a single wrench, placed the tooth upon the table.

"Hil-*low!* Ow!" shouted the Yankee—"wot'n thunder are yer *deuin*? Consarn you! yer've torn a feller's jaw all teu smash!"

"Not so bad as that—I hope"——

"Wal—it duz feel better, fact!"

"I thought it would."

"By gracious! tho'—you did it slick!"

"I shall be happy to serve you again"—added the polite doctor.

"Wal—I do' no' 'bout *that*. Wot's to pay?"

"One dollar."

"One *what*?"

"A dollar, *sir*."

"A *dev*——I mean—that is—fergiv' me for swarin'—But, Mister, ain't you mistak'n?"

"No, sir."

"O, git out—you're jokin'!"

"No, *sir*."

"Wal, now, luk yere, stranger. Yeu wasn't long about it"—

"I know it, sir"—

"And a dollar for less'n a minit's work ain't zackly deuin's yeu'd be dun by—swan 'taint!"

"A dollar is my price, sir."

"A *dollar!* Thunder and brickbats—you don't *mean* it!"

"I do, indeed, sir."

"Wal—ef I must—yere's yer money"—

"Thank you."

"I have had a teuth pulled afore."

"So I perceive—all but the stump."

"An' it tuk the doctor *more'n an hour* to deu it!"

"Possible?"

"He jes had teu drag me round the room, fore an' aft, twenty times—and when he lost his 'grip,' he'd take a'holt again, smarter 'n ever! It was the reel nat'ral kind o' labor"—

"Astonishing!"

"An' *he* didn't charge me but *twenty-five cents!*"

"He was very reasonable."

"Wal, Mr. Dentist—I b'lieve that's your name—which way is it teu the Franklin House?"

"Directly round the corner, sir."

"*Whar?*"

"Round the first corner."

"Devil it is! Wy I gin a cab feller half a dollar to take me to the first doctor's—and he rode round a dozen streets to get here!"—and muttering a curse upon tooth-aches, dentists, and cab-drivers—he repaired to the hotel, brought out his luggage himself, and trugged to the Western cars—declaring he would never stop in "Feledelfy" again until he had a bigger pile of "tin" than he was blessed with on his first visit!

PILING UP THE AGONY.—Well, Anne, have you consented yet to be the wife of Mr. White?"

"No, Sally, I didn't quite consent."

"Why not? I think he loves you."

"Yes, but he didn't pile up the agony high enough. When I give my hand to a wooer, I want him to call upon the gods to witness his deep devotion to me. I want him to kneel at my feet, take one of my hands between both of his, and with a look that would melt adamantine rock to pity, to beg me to take compassion on his dreadful sufferings; and then I want him to end by swearing to blow his brains out on the spot, if I do not compassionate his miseries."

"Halloa!" ejaculated an anxious guardian to his lovely niece, as he entered the parlor and saw her on the sofa, in the arms of a swain who had just popped the question, and sealed it with a smack—"what's the time of day now?" "I should think it was about half-past twelve," was the cool reply; "you see we are almost *one*."

Agricultural.

History of Agriculture.

Agriculture engaged the attention of the Romans theoretically as well as practically. Their time was divided between husbandry and war. In the early days of the republic, their greatest men employed themselves alternately in the one and the other. Cincinnatus was called from the plough to fill the office of Dictator.

Among the Romans the ox was the principal beast of burden; and there are many directions for breeding, working, and feeding this animal, to be found in the works of Pliny, Cato, and others. Bees were also held in high estimation among the Romans, and directions for their management may be found among the writers above mentioned. With regard to the implements of husbandry used by the Romans, we cannot speak definitely; but it is certain they used ploughs of some sort, both with mould boards and colters, and without them. Pliny speaks of a reaping machine that was propelled by an ox. Their grain was beaten out by flails or trodden by cattle. Haying was performed in much the same manner as at present.

On the decline of the Roman empire, agriculture shared the fate of all arts, and during the long ages of anarchy and barbarism which succeeded the fall of this empire, agriculture was almost wholly abandoned, and continued to be neglected until the introduction of the feudal system in the fifteenth century. This gave every man a distinction and rank according to the quantity of land he occupied. Nothing contributed more to give an importance to agricultural pursuits than the introduction of this system, which gave the tenant that cultivated the soil, as well as the landlord who owned the land, political privileges that were enjoyed by no other member of the community.

England has, for the last fifty years, done much for the advancement of agriculture; and her efforts have been crowned with success, as her agricultural productions have more than doubled during this period.

The agriculture of the French suffers in common with every other species of industry, from the effects of bad government. Since the revolution they have made some advancement, but are still far behind Great Britain, notwithstanding they have a climate and soil adapted to every variety of growth. In all parts of the continent of Europe increasing attention is beginning to be paid to this subject. In Lombardy and Flanders it is carried to the highest state of improvement.—*New England Farmer.*

Rainy Days.

The *Genessee Farmer* gives the following advice to farmers upon the employment of their time, when the weather will not permit them to work on their farms:

How much time is thrown away by some farmers when the weather will not permit them to work out doors! And how well this time might be improved! There are many hours and days of wet weather in a year, in which it is impossible to do any work on the farm; and when these are lost, as they are to many farmers of my acquaintance, they amount to a considerable sum. "Time is money," as my grandfather used to say;—and further, "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Now, if this is good advice in money matters, it will surely apply to economy in time, to those hours and half days when the rain drives us under cover.

Well, how are these hours to be best improved? I will tell you, my brother farmers. Get yourself a set of carpenters' tools, and make a work bench; and if you can plane a board or drive a nail, you will find enough to occupy all your spare time.

The tools will cost but five or six dollars, such as are most necessary; and then you will be able to keep your out-buildings, fences, and many of your farming implements, in good repair. If your barn or stable doors should break down, mend them immediately the first rainy day. If a board is loose, put a nail in it or replace it. If you want any plain, useful kitchen furniture, such as pine tables, benches, &c., take those occasions. But it is unnecessary to multiply the things that might be made or repaired in such times. Every farmer that looks around him, (if he is not in the habit of so doing,) will find the wood work on his place lamentably out of repair.

Besides, every farmer should accustom himself to the use of tools. When he wants a small job done, it wastes as much time often as it is worth, to go several miles after a carpenter. I know some farmers who have not a hatchet, drawing knife, auger, plane, or work-bench, about their place. The consequence is, their jobs and repairs generally go undone, and they have nothing to do half their time in rainy weather. Is this economy? Yet such men will carry their grain five miles farther to a market where they can get two cents more on a bushel.

Root Culture.

A few acres of land planted in roots, as sugar beets, mangel wurtzel, carrots, parsnips, and ruta bagas, would enable a farmer to carry his milch cows and sheep through the winter well, at but little cost of outlay, and with equal profit and satisfaction. We mention the subject thus early, and in advance of the time of sowing, in order that our agricultural readers may have time to prepare the necessary manure, and make such other arrangements as may be requisite to make an experiment in root culture. We do so because we feel well assured, if they once test the thing fairly, they will be so well satisfied with its results as to become converts to the root culture as a branch of their farming system ever afterwards, as we are certain it will increase the products of their dairy, improve the quality of both milk and butter, while it will enhance the quantity, and give increased value, to the fleeces of their sheep; but then there is another consideration which should, and as we hope will, operate powerfully in every philanthropic heart; it will increase the comforts of the stock, and enable the owner to carry them through the winter in better health and condition. This consideration alone, independent of pecuniary benefit, should, and doubtless will, have an important influence upon the minds of those who regard themselves as stewards of all and everything on and about their homesteads.

Philosophy of Farming.

Here is the secret of good farming. You cannot take from the land more than you restore to it in some shape or other, without ruining it, and so destroying your capital. Different soils may require different modes of treatment and cropping, but in every variety of soil there are golden rules to attend to. Drain until you find that the water which falls from the heavens does not stagnate the soil, but runs through it and off it freely. Turn up and till the land until your foot sinks into a loose, powdery loam, that the sun and air readily pass through. Let no weeds occupy a place where a useful plant could grow. Collect every particle of manure that you can, whether liquid or solid. Let nothing on the farm go to waste. Put in your crops in that course which experience has shown to lead to success in their growth, and to an enrichment, not impoverishment, of the land. Give every plant room to spread its roots in the soil and its leaves in the air.

BOSTON EXPORTS TO CALIFORNIA.—The Shipping List, of this day, contains a list, compiled from official sources, of the exports from Boston to California from January 1, 1849, to January 1, 1850. The quantity of lumber exported during this period, was 14,254,000 feet; timber 27,928 feet; shingles 8,124,750; of pieces of house frames 4,519; of bricks 3,549,000; of laths 494,500; of clapboards 224,675; of bread 221,022 lbs., 617 casks, 214 pipes, and 1828 barrels. There were only 305 barrels of beans exported, which, with the great number of Yankees there, must soon create a scarcity, unless other ports have done better. Of boots and shoes 1359 cases; 1776 chairs; 3,520 barrels flour; 1207 kegs, 226 boxes, and 418 casks gunpowder; 710 barrels rum; 209 qr. casks, 222 eighth casks, 339 barrels, 28 kegs, and 182 boxes brandy, and about 2000 packages of other kinds of liquors; 10,000 casks nails; 2 omnibuses; 2962 barrels beef; 6241 barrels and 2115 half do. pork; 207 *gold washers;* 6682 handkerchiefs; 1822 reams of paper, &c. &c. There is also appended a list of exports from January 1 to March 22, 1850, during which period 9,345,400 additional feet of lumber, 6,032,750 shingles, 1,437,100 bricks, 359,139 feet of timber, 539,650 laths, and 332,775 clapboards were exported.—*Boston Traveller, March 28.*

"Sir," inquired an attorney of a burly Dutchman, "what color was this hog when you first knew him?" "Vell, ven I first became acquainted vid de hog, he was a very little pig, and he was den a vite hog, but ven he got to be older, he got to be kind of sandy like, and I should den call him, on de whole, a sandy hog." "What ear-marks had he?" "Vell, ven I first became acquainted vid de hog, he had no very particular ear-marks, except a very short tail."—"Take your seat, sir," said the attorney, "we'll call the next witness."

Influence of Banking on Morality.

Banking exercises a powerful influence upon the morals of society; it tends to produce honesty and punctuality in pecuniary engagements. Bankers, for their own interest, always have a regard to the moral character of the party with whom they deal; they inquire whether he be honest or tricky, industrious or idle, prudent or speculative, thrifty or prodigal; and they will more readily make advances to a man of moderate property and good morals than to a man of large property, but of inferior reputation. Thus the establishment of a bank in any place immediately advances the pecuniary value of a good moral character. There are numerous instances of persons having arisen from obscurity to wealth only by means of their moral character, and the confidence which that character produced in the mind of their banker. It is not merely by way of loan or discount that a banker serves such a person. He also speaks well of him to those persons who may make inquiries respecting him; and the banker's good opinion will be the means of procuring him a higher degree of credit with the parties with whom he trades. These effects are easily perceivable in country towns; and even in London, if a house be known to have engaged in gambling or smuggling transactions, or in any other way to have acted discreditably, their bills will be taken by the bankers less readily than those of an honorable house of an inferior property. It is thus that bankers perform the functions of public conservators of the commercial virtues. From motives of private interest, they encourage the industrious, the prudent, the punctual, and the honest—while they discountenance the spendthrift and the gambler, the liar and the knave. They hold out inducements to uprightness, which are not disregarded by even the most abandoned. There is many a man who would be deterred from dishonesty by the frown of a banker, though he might care but little for the admonition of a bishop.

A trifling sort of a fellow, in one of our neighboring counties, not long since won the affections of the daughter of a bluff, honest Dutchman of some wealth. On asking the old man for her, he opened with a romantic speech about his being a "poor young man," &c. "Ya, ya," says the old man, "I knows all about it; but you ish a little too tam poor—you hash neider money nor character."

A Heart Rending Reproof.

A short time since, a lady who had been remarkable for her thoughtlessness, requested a professedly pious lady to accompany her that day to visit another lady, who was also professedly pious.

The afternoon passed away, and the subject of religion was not mentioned—probably for fear of offending the gay friend who proposed the visit. As the two neighbors walked towards home, the first-mentioned remarked that she had lost the afternoon, for nothing would have induced her to leave home, but the expectation of hearing something about religion; but she added, "I came to the conclusion that there is nothing in religion, or that my neighbors do not possess it, for if they did, they would speak to me about my soul." She said she had been greatly alarmed about herself for several days; but had concluded that afternoon, that religion was not worth thinking of.

"Never," said that pious neighbor, "shall I forget that look of despair and reproach. I felt that I had murdered a soul by my neglect."

Soup.

At a very excellent hotel, not a hundred miles from our parts, they were one day short of a waiter, when a newly arrived Hibernian was hastily made to supply the place of a more expert hand.

"Now, Barney," said mine host, "mind you serve every man with soup, any how."

"Be dad, I'll do that same," said the alert Barney. Soup came on the start, and Barney, after helping all but one guest, came upon the last one.

"Soup, sir?" said Barney.

"No soup for me," said the gent.

"But you must have it," said Barney, "it is the rules of the house."

"Damn the house," exclaimed the guest, highly exasperated; "when I don't want soup I won't eat it—get along with you."

"Well," said Barney, with solemnity, "all I can say is just this: it's the regulations of the house, and *damn the drop else ye'll get till ye finish the soup!*"

The traveller gave in, and the soup was gobbled.

A Northern paper says that it is recommended that in case any of the Southern States should pass resolutions refusing to use Northern products, we of the North retaliate by *ceasing to chew tobacco*.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

TAKING SLAVES TO CALIFORNIA.—A Havana correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

On our vessels are quite a number from Kentucky, several taking with them slaves under an agreement to give them their freedom for two years services in the mines. Will the slaves adhere to the contract? They will. They are honest, and will not violate their word—they had opportunities to leave on the Indiana shore; every inducement was offered at Evansville on other places for them to leave—they resisted all; and then they leave behind families for whom they have the same interest that we have in ours, whose freedom they expect in time to purchase.

TAKING THE STAGE.—A "genius" who had made something of a figure as a writer, but who had run himself into rags by his devotion to Bacchus, was found by an old acquaintance, on a recent occasion, driving an omnibus in Market street.

"Hallo, B.!" exclaimed his astonished friend, "you have chosen a strange employment."

"Yes," replied B., "the fact is, I found literature a bore, and, as you perceive, I have left it, and taken to the *stage*."

That was an awfully modist Miss who fainted away in church the other evening, because the preacher said it was his intention to show up sin in its *naked* deformity.

A shroud, for a deceased person, was stolen, in Boston, a few days ago from a funeral undertaker's vehicle. The thief must have contemplated suicide.